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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Resumption of Offensive Operations.

Important Reconnoissance to Within Ten Miles of Richmond.

Fighting at Malvern Hill and White-Oak Swamp Bridge.

DEFEAT AND FLIGHT OF THE REBELS.

A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the James River.

Porter's Mortar Fleet Gone Up the River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive.

The reconnoissance made yesterday, under Gen. HOOKER, to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond, was in every respect a complete success.

The troops left camp about dark, night before last, arriving at Malvern Hill at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a distance of ten miles. Here they encountered two regiments of infantry and a battery posted behind earthworks. Fire was immediately opened on them by Capt. BENSON'S Battery, and a section of Capt. ROBINSON'S.

The infantry was not engaged. The firing lasted about three hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled by the river road toward Richmond, hotly pursued by our troops, who succeeded in taking 100 of them prisoners.

The loss on our side at this point was three killed and eleven wounded. Capt. BENSON had his thigh broken by a piece of shell. The doctors think the leg can be saved. Lieut.-Col. GAMBLE, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was severely wounded in the breast while driving in the enemy's pickets.

Col. AVERILL, with 500 cavalry, took the Quaker road to White Oak Swamp Bridge. There they found the Tenth Virginia Cavalry drawn up to receive them. A charge was immediately ordered, which broke the rebels lines, when they fled. Col. AVERILL followed them three miles, taking twenty-eight prisoners, without losing a man.

Gen. PLEASANTON, with a force of cavalry, took the New-Market Road, on which a portion of the rebels were retreating. He followed them to within a short distance of New-Market, where, meeting two brigades of rebels, he fell back, bringing over thirty prisoners, taken on the way. New-Market is within ten miles of Richmond.

This ended the operations for the day, *when the troops went into camp on Malvern Hill.*

Gen. MCCLELLAN, who went to the scene of action early yesterday morning, has not returned.

Three thousand of our prisoners will arrive to-day from Richmond, in exchange for a similar number sent up on Monday.

Everything is quiet on the opposite side of the river.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations on the Lower Side of the James—The Late Important Reconnoissance towards Petersburgh—A Heavy Body of Troops Thrown Across the River—Porter's Mortar Fleet on Hand—The Experiences of a Surgeon in Richmond, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

Yesterday about 2,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery crossed James River at Westover Landing They remained on guard while the engineers and contrabands felled trees, constructed roads, &c.

At 5 o'clock in the evening firing was noticed from the gunboats off City Point. It was thought at first that the *Richmond* was coming down, but it proved to be our gunboats shelling the woods. Firing in the distance was also heard during the night.

Every evening before dark the gunboats move up from below, and take position within easy distance of City Point.

A force of cavalry will soon make a reconnoissance on the south side of the river, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the enemy's line, also of discovering his strong and weak points.

Three large transports, flying a flag of truce, and laden with Union soldiers from Richmond, came down from City Point in the afternoon.

Dr. O. MUNSON, Assistant-Surgeon in the Fifth New-York Zouaves, arrived here on a flag of truce boat last Monday. He was among the Surgeons who remained at Savage's Station, to attend and administer to our wounded, at the time the army fought its way to James River. He corroborates the statements others have already made, in reference to the brutal treatment our sick and wounded at Savage's received at the hands of the rebels, and adds further that the rapacious fiends did not hesitate to remove for their own use the few subsistance stores that himself and other surgeons had snatched from the burning pile, in order to keep our helpless soldiers from starving. Aware of the perilous condition to which our suffering men were reduced, and the importance of immediate action in their behalf, Dr. MUNSON, accompanied by two other surgeons, mounted his horse and followed the railroad track into Richmond, with the intention of consulting the Confederate Medical Director, and, if possible, making some arrangements by which our sick and wounded could at least be recognized as civilized beings, and not as dogs. Arriving at the Richmond Dépôt, Dr. MUNSON respectfully inquired of a rebel officer the direction he should take to reach the medical headquarters. The officer eyed him for a moment, and replied that he would shortly accompany him and his party thither. The party, not being disposed to await the movements of the officer, and feeling confident that they were entitled to all the immunities usually accorded to the profession, proceeded from the dépôt, determined to ascertain for themselves the object of their search They had progressed but a few yards, however, when they were hailed by the officer, and ordered to return. In about half an hour, the officer announced his readiness to conduct them into town. By this time, the surgeons had discovered that they were regarded as prisoners, and that no respect was paid to their profession. They did not suppose, however, that they would be taken elsewhere than to the office of the Medical Director, and were greatly surprised, upon reaching the Libby Jail, to find themselves marched within its walls. One thousand Union prisoners were already packed into its narrow limits. The uncleanliness of the place, the foul atmosphere, the scanty supply of nourishing food—or, for that matter, of any kind of food—the stringent orders and the barbarous demeanor of the lean, yellow-skinned, heathenish animals acting as guard, contributed to make the Libby Jail one of the most frightful places this side of Pandemonium. We have heard related the experience of numerous inmates of that and other prisons in Richmond. The statement of Dr. MUNSON is equally revolting. No wonder that our men shout with joy upon being placed on board a Union transport, after having endured weeks, perhaps months, of the most outrageous treatment ever known or practiced in modern warfare. The excuse offered by the rebels—that they have not the means of properly caring for prisoners—does not furnish them a pretext for acting like savages, and robbing, not only the wounded of their valuables, but the surgeons of their instruments and medical stores. One fellow had the impudence to reproach Dr. MUNSON for not giving more attention to his own wounded. The Doctor retaliated by reminding the fellow of the fact that everything he had in the way of instruments and medicine had been ruthlessly taken from him by the Confederates, and remarked that no one but a fool would suggest his going among the sick and wounded, to tantalize them by informing them that he had not the means of extending aid. Dr. MUNSON finally succeeded in getting a note to the Medical Director, and after the expiration of two days was allowed to embark on board the train for Petersburgh, thence to City Point, where the flag of truce boat was waiting. When in Richmond several more attempts were made to capture his horse. At last he was compelled to apply to Gen. LEE for a document showing that a surgeon could not rightfully be dispossessed of his personal property. But that did not enable him to bring his horse from Richmond, as he was told, at the Petersburgh dépôt, that transportation was furnished only for men. By this trick the rebels managed to secure a faithful and valuable animal.

In connection with the foregoing account, the conduct of a Union soldier, named LAMSON, well known to the citizens of Albany, and who was acting as Warden at the Savage Station Hospital, should be held up for lasting detestation by all mankind. The hospital was under the charge of Dr. SWINBURN, of Albany, and under the superintendence of Dr. MUNSON. The rebels having taken away most of the hospital stewards and attendants, left many extra duties to be performed by the surgeons and the few remaining convalescent soldiers—consequently, a few days elapsed before every department could be properly systematized. One of the duties devolved upon LAMSON was to search the pockets of the dead, and deliver the effects to Dr. MUNSON. It appears, that during the press of work, it was the practice of LAMSON to retain a large amount of valuables, and conceal them either in his pockets or his trunk. Suspicion was aroused and his movements were watched, and a favorable opportunity presenting itself, Drs. SWINBURN and MUNSON called upon him at his quarters, and interrogated him as to his proceedings. LAMSON said he came out with between $60 and $70, and upon being asked to exhibit it, did so, remarking, at the same time, that it was all the money he possessed. Upon being pressed to carefully search his pockets for more, he extracted an additional amount of $10. Dr. SWINBURN urged another trial, when out came $10 more. In fact, each pocket contained a sum of money—amounting, in the aggregate, to over $126. He explained the circumstance of his money exceeding the amount as first stated, by saying that he obtained the surplus by exchanging Confederate for United States Treasury Notes with his own comrades.

LAMSON was also forced to produce a gold watch and silver watch-case, which he had taken from the body of Lieut. FISHER, formerly Aid to Gen. BUTTERFIELD. The watch had been hit with a bullet. He also gave up a silver watch and four gold rings. At first he denied having any of those articles in his possession.

Dr. SWINBURN made him hand over $40 of the money, to be appropriated toward a general hospital fund. Of course he had no authority across the line to institute proceedings against him. LAMSON is now at the North. WHIT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

At 5 o'clock Sunday morning, one hundred and fifty men of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and one hundred and fifty men of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, the entire force under command of Col. AVERILL, left the mail dock landing and crossed to the opposite side of James River, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the district beyond. Three regiments of infantry, which had been sent over the day previous, were stationed half a mile from the river, protecting a fatigue party who were at work felling trees. The cavalry started on the reconoissance at 9 A. M., and had advanced one mile from the river when they discovered the enemy's videttes in their front. The course taken was in the direction Petersburgh. After firing a few shots at the advance company, which was commanded by Lieut. MCINTOSH, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, the enemy retreated precipitately on the road leading to Petersburgh. Our cavalry gave him hot pursuit, firing upon him at intervals, until they came up to his camp, situated near a Methodist church, and seven miles from the James River. Here our force halted, but the rebels continued in their flight, and nothing more was seen of the party. The rebels numbered about seven hundred. We had one man belonging to the Fifth slightly wounded, and had one horse killed.

Several of our shots took effect among the enemy. We captured three of his men and took two horses. One of the prisoners is named HARRISON, and he is a relative of Dr. COX, formerly Medical Purveyor in Baltimore. He was wounded in the neck, and expressed his pleasure at being taken prisoner; and said that he had been forced into the rebel service.

The cavalry burnt the enemy's camp, camp equipage and baggage; also, a large lot of commissary stores, and considerable miscellaneous property. They returned to James River in the afternoon, bringing with them chickens, green corn, new potatoes, and one or two other camp delicacies, which were a short time previous in possession of the enemy. The cavalry also secured some books, documents and letters which had been left in the camp. On their way to the river, sixty rebel cavalry came upon them from the Suffolk road, but they immediately turned tail when they saw themselves outnumbered.

Some of our men went over to Coggin's Point, where the rebels had pieces stationed on the night of the attack upon our river front. They picked up bandages stained with blood, stretchers, and other things which indicated that the gunboats did some execution.

A considerable force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, crossed over to the south side of the river yesterday and last night.

Porter's mortar fleet came up during the night, and continued its course up the river.

Artillery firing has been heard this morning at a distance, apparently six or eight miles off, in the direction of Malvern Hill. A heavy force was sent out that way last night to reconnoitre.

We may expect lively times soon. WHIT.

THE NIGHT ATTACK ON SHIPBOARD.

ALARM ON THE UNITED STATES STEAMER CIMERONE—THE MEN AT THEIR GUNS—GOOD PRACTICE—THE ENEMY SILENCED.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States steamer *Cimerone*, Commander WOODHULL:

CIMERONE, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

MY DEAR FATHER: I have passed through another severe battle without injury.

Last night, at 6 P. M., we anchored as usual off Westover, opposite the right wing of the army. At 12 o'clock, night, the watch below, and all hands, were aroused by the roar of cannon and the bustle of preparing the ship for action. We first supposed Gen. FRANKLIN was attacked, but no sooner had our signal officer displayed his lights at masthead, than the shells came whizzing over our rigging, showing the position of the enemy to be opposite, on the south bank of the James River. We soon opened on his batteries with all our guns, being in close range. Commander WOODHULL seeing the signal lights were drawing all the enemy's fire directly upon him, ordered them out.

The *Cimerone* was the only vessel within range of the foe, and so we had the fight all to ourselves. He had twelve pieces bearing on us, and though they were light, compared to our 100-pounder and 9-inch guns, they could be fired much more rapidly, and do good execution at so short distance. For three hours we fought them steadily, throwing not less than 150 shot, shell and shrapnel. During all this time their shot fell around us like rain. The Captain's gig was smashed, the second cutter likewise, the wheelhouse stove, with sundry minor damages, but not a man was struck—not one even by a splinter.

Very soon after our men had fairly got warmed to the work, the rebel fire slackened, and in three hours their guns were silenced. The enemy were probably misled by the lights shown at our masthead. They must have supposed them on deck—as many of their shot passed over us, falling into the small camps on the edge of the river, where five soldiers were killed, including a man attached to signal service. Quite a number also were wounded, and several transport schooners somewhat injured.

I have not before had shot pass quite so near me, and I will acknowledge that I thought my time had come, but found I did not feel the least excitement or loss of self-control.

Commander WOODHULL thanked his officers cordially, and seemed delighted with the conduct of officers and men. I am greatly mistaken if he is not one of the right men in the right place. He appeared cool and collected; it is in such moments that a man's true metal is shown. Gen. MCCLELLAN sent a force over to-day, to guard against a repetition.

This morning we started down river to convoy a mail-boat, and had another little affair at Fort Powhattan.

The rebel fleet were seen again to-day. They evidently mean fight You must be prepared now to hear of hot work. I know of none who wish it delayed.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

HOW THE ARMY FEELS ABOUT A DRAFT—A PLAN TO RID THE NORTH OF THE RECREANT SOLDIERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

The public has already heard so much of the bloody week during which our line of operations were being changed, that there are perhaps few who would care to read the details of the part taken in those bloody battles by the Excelsior Brigade. Suffice it to say that it did its duty and its whole duty, and established its claim to the title of the "Iron Brigade" still more firmly than ever before.

From the time it fired the first gun, on the 25th, until it fired the last shot on the sanguinary field of Malvern, it did its duty nobly and as of yore. It commenced that fearful series of battles. It ended them by pouring in the last volley upon an enraged but baulked and defeated enemy.

And now "they rest from labors"—and it was rest they needed—the almost constant picket duty of the awful month of June, the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps, the noxious exhalations from the half buried dead upon the field of Fair Oaks, the dig, dig, dig, in the trenches under a burning sun, had left few men in the brigade fit for any duty; but on the salubrious plains along the James, with the improved rations, and in the enjoyment of comparative rest, the brigade has once more assumed something of its former character.

Yet its ranks have been awfully thinned; not so much by disease as by battle and constant picket skirmishing. It needs fresh men to fill up its ranks to the former standard. Any man may well feel proud to enroll his name as a member of a military organization which *knows no superior.*

It is undeniable that the feeling in the army is unanimously in favor of a draft. The men seem indisposed to await the comparatively slow recruiting. They grumble that large bounties should be paid those who hadn't the patriotism to volunteer at first. A vote to-day in the army would almost unanimously indorse an immediate draft and the filling up of the old regiments to the maximum standard, and the promotion to vacant offices of meritorious non-commissioned officers or private soldiers. The latter are decidedly and deservedly popular.

One other thing the army feels bad about. The officers and men who have borne the brunt of the various battles on the Peninsula, who have stood picket at night and dug trenches by day, who have braved death from the enemy's bullets, and the no less dangerous, though more silent, swamp malaria, feel incensed when they see both press and people lavishing honors on those who on one pretence or the other have skulked away, and are now being *fêted* as heroes or promoted to high stations. Such instances are more common than are imagined. Many are the men who have shot of their own fingers who are now loudly vaunting their "valorous" deeds. Many the officer who skulked off under pretence of sickness who now claims honors for gallantry in battles he never saw.

There is but one way to stop this crying evil, for as it now stands cowardice is at a premium, and that is a plain, simple and effectual one. Let the Colonel of each regiment publish in the papers, printed in the section where his regiment was raised, the name of each absentee, the ostensible cause for which he went home, and the length of his leave, thus:

John Smith, ten days' leave—sickness.

Thomas Brown, skulked away from his company—shot his finger off and went home without leave.

Capt. Jones, left his company at battle of Fair Oaks—ostensible reason: sunstroke.

The public would soon find out how severe Capt. Jones' sunstroke was, or how sick John Smith was, while Thomas Brown would be hooted at. As it now is, it pays a man to be a coward, and skulk at the North. Drag forth these skulkers to the light—place them in the pillory of public opinion, and there will be fewer marriages of officers on sick furlough—a less number of able-bodied men rehearsing their pretended valor, and less incentive to cowardice. That alone will abate this crying evil. CEDMA.

Affairs in Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The biennial meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court to revise the rules should have taken place to-day, but no quorum being in attendance those present could not legally act, and therefore adjourned.

The Democratic State Convention Committee will meet at the Delavan House, Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 13, to fix the time for holding the Democratic State Convention.

Gov. MORGAN is at Washington. He is expected to return to-morrow evening, when orders for a draft will probably be issued.

The Persia and the North American Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The weather was very thick on Saturday, and nothing was seen of the *Persia* then due at Cape Race, *en route* to Liverpool.

The *North American*, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed Cape Race this Tuesday evening. Her fog whistle was heard, but she could not be seen or boarded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Great War Meeting Held at the Capitol.

Important Speech of President Lincoln.

His Declarations in Regard to Gen. McClellan and the Secretary of War.

POINTED RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Government Urged to Prosecute the War with All Possible Vigor.

Traitors in the Departments Should be Weeded Out.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

An immense meeting was held at the east front of the Capitol this afternoon. It was preceded by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and music from the Marine Band. The portico and platform were occupied by many ladies, military, civil and naval officers of distinction.

The Mayor of Washington presided, with thirty-four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two Secretaries.

After a prayer by Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, the following resolutions were read by EDWARD JORDAN, the Solicitor of the Treasury:

Resolved, That we, residents of the District of Columbia, but having among our number citizens of every portion of the country, regard the dismemberment of the Union as an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, it being forbidden alike by our geographical, commercial, social and political condition—by our domestic and foreign interests—by the shame which the world would attach to us, did we suffer its accomplishment, and the worthlessness of what would remain to us afterward; by the mighty interests involved in the Union, and the vast sacrifices which have been made for its defence; by the hopes of the living and the memories of the dead; and we deliberately and voluntarily declare that, rather than witness its overthrow, we would prosecute the present war until the towns and cities should be reduced to ashes. [Applause.] Our fields should be desolated, and we and all that are dear to us should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved, or the country made a desert. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we have not a doubt that almost the entire population of the loyal States are animated by the same sentiments which we express, and that if there is at the present time any hesitation manifested by them in devoting themselves or their property to the cause of their country, it is owing solely to their misgivings as to the prosecution of the war—[Applause, and cries of "Good"]—to an apprehension that there is, on the part of those who direct our military operations, whether in the Cabinet or in the field, a want of readiness and determination to employ at once, decisively, crushingly, the full power of the nation, which all feel and know to be overwhelming.

Resolved, That profoundly convinced as we are that such is the true cause of the hesitation, we deem it the duty of the President, and therefore most respectfully but earnestly urge upon him to adopt effectual means of assuring the people that he is resolved to prosecute the war on a scale limited only by the resources of the country; and we hail with joy the recent order directing the immediate draft of a large additional force, as cheering evidence of such a resolve. [Applause.]

Resolved, That while there are among us differences of opinion upon minor questions of policy in the prosecution of the war, we are all agreed that the measures adopted should be those which will bear with the most crushing weight upon those in rebellion, whether in arms or not. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, convinced as we are that the leaders in the rebellion will never sincerely return to their allegiance to the Union, or quietly submit to its laws, we are of opinion that they should be regarded as irreclaimable traitors, who are to be stripped of their possessions of whatever character, and either deprived of life or expelled from the country. [Wild applause, and cries of "Good."]

Resolved, That, in our judgment, whenever our armies go within the rebellious States, means should be taken to test the loyalty of the inhabitants, and those who refuse their unqualified adhesion to the cause of the Union, should either be placed under restraint or compelled to go beyond the lines, while their effects should be taken from them, and, so far as available, be converted to the use of the army. [Applause.]

Resolved. That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished.

At this point the applause from thousands of voices was deafening, and again three cheers were enthusiastically given, with exclamations: "Read that again—good, good—read it again."

Mr. JORDAN was about to do so when he was interrupted by the heavy and continuous sound of cannon, mingled with the music from the Marine Band, for the President had now made his appearance, and was proceeding to the front of the platform, where a chair had been provided for him in a conspicuous place. Three cheers were given in his honor, and when this pleasant excitement had somewhat subsided, Mr. JORDAN read the entire resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the National Capital is eminently the place where treason should be instantly denounced and punished, and that the most stringent measures should be adopted by the proper authorities, without delay, to discover and arrest the disloyal men and women who infest the District, and that they should be compelled either to establish, in the most conclusive manner, their fidelity to the Government, or forfeit its protection.

[The reading throughout was greeted with applause.]

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of Congress, passed at its recent session, subjecting to confiscation the property of rebels, and declaring free such of their slaves as shall take refuge within the lines of our army; and that we deem it to be the duty of the President, to the utmost of his ability, to give prompt effect to the provisions of that act, and especially that he take the most efficient means within his power to cause full notice thereof to be given to all persons who may be affected thereby. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Federal Government being the only instrumentality through which the will of the nation can be made effective, that the Government must be sustained, whatever Administration may, for the time being, be in power, and whatever may be the policy within the limits of the Constitution which it may adopt; that he who refuses it his support because of his disapproval of some particular measure of its policy, is false to his obligations to the country—[applause]—that this truth has peculiar force at the present time, when the Government is struggling for its very existence; and that for ourselves, confident as we are in the wisdom and patriotism of the President and members of the Cabinet, we pledge to them an earnest, cordial and determined support in the great work of defending and preserving the Union, in which are centered all our hopes, and to the preservation of which we solemnly devote all that we have and are. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make ample pecuniary provision for the families of all citizens of this District who are now in the military service of the country, and who may hereafter enter it during the continuance of the war.

The entire series of resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, made a stirrring opening speech, in the course of which he said the causes of the quarrel are in the past. Hesitations for compromise and negotiation, delay and timid counsels, are words that belong to the past. The time has come to find out, seize and dispose of every traitor in this country, especially in this city. ["Good, good."] We have suffered men, whose hearts were full of treason, to breathe the same air with us, to sit at our tables, and to fill the offices of Government, and who have availed themselves of the opportunity they enjoy to give information to the enemy. [Cries of "Put them out," "Hang them."] When the war broke out every one of the traitors, who had a speck of honor, removed hence, but those whose natures qualified them for pimps and spies remained. We cannot expect military Governors or Provost-Marshals to look after them. We must do it ourselves. He gave, as an instance, a man who was turned out of office more than a year ago, on the suspicion of disloyalty. This man went to Maryland, was there arrested, and confined in a military prison, but by a mistaken policy, was released, and is now in a public office here, where he can best know the movements of the army, and their sanitary condition.

VOICE—What's his name?

Mr. CHITTENDEN replied that he could give it here, but preferred to use it in such a way, privately, as to have the man removed. After some encouraging words as to the prospect of crushing the rebellion, he said: that man is a patriot who sustains the Government, and in conclusion, paid a high compliment to the President and the Cabinet.

He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Three cheers were given for the President, and after the band had played "Hail to the Chief," the President, in response to impatient calls, advanced to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I believe there is no precedent for my appearing before you on this occasion, [applause] but it is also true that there is no precedent for your being here yourselves, (applause and laughter;) and I offer, in justification of myself and of you, that, upon examination, I have found nothing in the Constitution against. [Renewed applause.] I, however, have an impression that there are younger gentlemen who will entertain you better, (voices—"No, no; none can do better than yourself. Go on!") and better address your understanding, than I will or could, and therefore I propose but to detain you a moment longer. [Cries—"Go on! Tar and feather the rebels!"]

I am very little inclined on any occasion to say anything unless I hope to produce some good by it. [A voice—"You do that; go on]. The only thing I think of just now not likely to be better said by some one else, is *a matter in which we have heard some other persons blamed for what I did myself.* [Voices—"What is it]. There has been a very wide-spread attempt to have a quarrel between Gen. MCCLELLAN and the Secretary of War. *Now, I occupy a position that enables me to observe, at least, these two gentlemen are not nearly so deep in the quarrel as some pretending to be their friends.* [Cries of "Good."] Gen. MCCLELLAN's attitude is such that, in the very selfishness of his nature, he cannot but wish to be successful, and I hope he will—and the Secretary of War is in precisely the same situation. If the military commanders in the field cannot be successful, not only the Secretary of War, but myself for the time being the master of them both, cannot be but failures. [Laughter and applause.] I know Gen. MCCLELLAN wishes to be successful, and I know he does not wish it any more than the Secretary of War for him, and both of them together no more than I wish it. [Applase and cries of "Good."] Sometimes we have a dispute about how many men Gen. MCCLELLAN has had, and those who would disparage him say that he has had a very large number, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War insist that Gen. MCCLELLAN has had a very small number. The basis for this is, *there is always a wide difference, and on this occasion, perhaps, a wider one between the grand total on McClellan's rolls and the men actually fit for duty;* and those who would disparage him talk of the grand total on paper, and those who would disparage the Secretary of War talk of those at present fit for duty. Gen. MCCLELLAN *has sometimes asked for things that the Secretary of War did not give him.* Gen. MCCLELLAN is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed, and the Secretary of War *is not to blame for not giving when he had none to give.* [Applause, laughter, and cries of "Good, good."] And I say here, as far as I know, *the Secretary of War has withheld no one thing at any time in my power to give him.* [Wild applause, and a voice—"Give him enough now!"] I have no accusation against him. *I believe he is a brave and able man,* [applause,] and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, *to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War, as withholding from him.*

I have talked longer than I expected to do, [cries of "No, no—go on,,"] and now I avail myself of my privilege of saying no more.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, when he announced he came from Massachusetts, said what they proposed to do in this war was to carry it on in sunshine and storm against all odds on this side of the water or the other. They rallied under this banner not for this generation alone, nor for this century, but for all generations and centuries on this side of the Atlantic, until our flag shall wave unpolluted from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico; and they meant to take the last man, the last dollar, the last hour's labor of the Old Commonwealth, ere these men, with treachery on their lips and treason in their hearts, shall accomplish what they have undertaken. [Applause.] If, to-night, news of disaster should come, every heart, though dismayed for the moment, would be nerved for renewed efforts in the cause of liberty and humanity. The gentleman (CHITTENDEN) who preceded him said he proposed to ferret out the traitors. He would here say, if it had not been for Slavery, there would have been no treason, and when Slavery shall cease to exist, there will be no traitors. [Applause, and cries of "Good."]

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

The most significant feature of the great War Meeting here to-day, was the demand, embodied in the resolutions, forcibly dwelt on by the first speaker, and urged by every one that followed him, and rapturously applauded by the immense crowd whenever alluded to, that rebels and their sympathizers should be weeded out of the Departments and driven from the District. Mr. CHITTENDEN'S declaration, that he found the other day a clerk in one of the most important positions in the Government's service, where he had the utmost facilities for learning, at the earliest moment, of the movements of our armies, or orders to Generals, who, a few months ago, had been ignominiously expelled from a similar position for disloyalty, and had subsequently been arrested for traitorous conduct in Maryland, produced profound sensation. The statement was repeatedly made during the meeting that a large number of such persons still retain important positions.

The resolution calling for the expulsion of disloyal persons from the District, had just been read a second time, in response to a demand for re-reading, when the President came in. When the applause over the President's arrival was ended, and the reading resumed, the crowd demanded that the resolution should be read a third time, for the President's benefit, and it was read.

Scarcely less significant was the temper of the crowd on the vigorous prosecution of the war. Every declaration that the time for timid measures was past; that the property of rebels must be confiscated; that the conciliation of traitors must henceforth be abandoned, was applauded to the echo.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENTS BY THE REBELS.

The call for six hundred thousand men, coupled with some other developments, lead to the belief that the Government is anticipating a formidable aggressive demonstration by the rebels within a few weeks. The fact that the rebels have been so remarkably quiet of late, and that they have made no movements against MCCLELLAN, are construed as indicating a preparation for some sudden attack, the plan for which is yet kept secret. The Government is believed to be apprehensive of something of this sort.

JOHN SLIDELL ON SLAVERY.

A member of the Foreign Legations in Washington just arrived from Europe, relates of this distinguished rebel a story which is now widely circulated in this city.

One of his cousins, who holds an office in the Department of the Interior, in France, having been invited to one of SLIDELL'S *soirées*, availed himself of the opportunity—first, to see how a Southern rebel looked; second, to know his opinion about Slavery. As it may well be imagined, the French official was the object of the most delicate attention on the part of Mrs. SLIDELL and her husband, who strove to persuade him of the holiness of the Southern cause, and to make him believe in its ultimate success. After having exhausted all their arguments, the Frenchman, politely addressing Mr. SLIDELL, asked whether he was not of opinion that the moral attitude of the North in this contest was an impediment to the success of the South, and if the maintenance of Slavery did not delay the work of its independence. "You are perfectly right," answered Mr. SLIDELL, "Europe is adverse to our institutions and we know it. But please mark; they have not been inaugurated or created, but inherited by us. However, whenever the day marked for the sacrifice of our social privileges will come, the slave-owners in the South will do, I have no doubt, what your ancestors did, nearly an age ago, in the National Assembly of France. They will sacrifice them as a necessary offering to their country's peace and welfare. But now this sacrifice is impossible. It would look as an act of inefficiency on the part of the South to maintain its integrity, and would weaken rather than strengthen us. Be sure, however, that the time is not distant when the institution of Slavery—cause of our present misery—will be forever removed from our statute books. The French Government can greatly assist us in this; if it acts with its proverbial prudence and sagacity, it may place us in the necessity of shortly declaring gradual emancipation at home; an act which would be as satisfactory to many of us as to the spirit of Christianity and civilization abroad."

THE TREATY WITH THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Ottoman Empire is officially proclaimed. It is marked throughout by much liberality. Tobacco and salt, however, are not included among the articles which our citizens are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions. But as a compensation for their prohibition, no duty whatever shall in future be levied upon them when exported from the Ottoman Empire by citizens of the United States.

ARRESTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Six persons were recently arrested on the Rappahannock, while engaged in shipping salt and other articles in great demand in Richmond across that river for the benefit of our enemies. The prisoners were remanded to the Old Capitol Prison.

Arrest of Editors in Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. WADSWORTH, by direction of the War Department, to-day, arrested the editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, charged with issuing treasonable posters, calculated to retard and embarrass recruiting throughout the State. The whole party left for Washington this morning.

Arrests in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Captain and crew of the steamer *City of Madison*, an American boat, partially owned by Canadians, were arrested here, to-day, for inducing British soldiers to desert. Several soldiers of the Thirtieth Regiment have reached Oswego by this boat during the past four weeks.

The City of Washington Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York on Saturday last, passed this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to Liverpool. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht and later news put aboard, as also several messages from the Commercial Agency of GEORGE STOKES, Esq. The weather to-day has been beautifully clear, with a fair prospect of its continuance.

The Asia Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Asia* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 16 passengers for Halifax, and 114 for Liverpool. She takes out $16,000 in specie.

Lemon Juice Versus Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The suggestion in yesterday's *Journal of Commerce* relative to the allowing our brave soldiers a few lemons every day, as part rations, merits the attention of those in high places. No one can gainsay but that raw lemon-juice will prove of immensely more benefit to sufferers from that indescribably dreadful thirst than buckets of water, which will cause great distress to the imbibers, without in the least remedying what is sought for, viz., a continued desire to drink. It is a well-known fact that the French applied this remedy with great success during their African campaign, and it was found to be of immense service to the British troops during the Crimean war.

Feeling sure that you will take pleasure in promulgating anything likely to prove beneficial to our brave men, I address the present in the hope that you may find room for same in your valuable journal.

THE SOLDIERS' BENEFACTOR

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. W. H. Robertson, of Westchester County; E. W. Hinks, of the U. S. Volunteers; J. S. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass.; Dr. R. B. O'Toole, of England; Lieut. D. E. Castle, of the U. S. Signal Corps, from Washington, and Capt. Holm, of the *Ladoga*, and lady, are at the Astor House.

Maj. L. H. Stone, of the U. S. A.; S. G. Allen, of the U. S. A.; M. N. de Lisle, of Montreal, Canada, and J. G. Sibbald, from New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Pelatia Perit, from New-Haven; M. de Ayllan, of Havana; R. L. Jenkins, of Philadelphia, and Chas. Allen and Dr. Fennils, of Washington; C. C. Smith, of Liverpool; J. C. Groome and daughter, of Maryland; H. Hummell, of Boston, and Jules Horvet, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Jas. Stewart and Capt. J. Aiken, of the U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

Military Affairs—Subscriptions by the Board of Trade—Gov. Yates at Camp Douglas—Secession Sympathizers—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 4, 1862.

The past week has been one of much excitement in "military circles." That portion of our people who wished to obviate the necessity of a resort to drafting, to fill the State's quota under the new call, have been active in endeavoring to create an enthusiasm so as to facilitate volunteering. Gov. YATES has been in the City for several days, and Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, and Mr. LOVEJOY, of the Third District. On Saturday evening an immense public meeting was held in the Court-house-square, at which they all three spoke. Of course, they made strong speeches all, and patriotic, but they failed of the desired practical effect. Notwithstanding the Governor and the Adjutant-General were sanguine, a week ago, that there would be no necessity of a resort to drafting, orders have been given to the Assessors to have lists prepared, and it is announced, that if the quota is not raised by the 15th, drafting will commence. In fact, drafting appears to be in favor with, I should judge, a majority of our people. It is thought that it acts more impartially upon all classes than volunteering. I should not be surprised, however, that when it is known that the draft is actually resolved upon, that enlistments would increase, for the large bounties and pecuniary inducements now offered by the Government, by counties, towns and individuals are an object with many, and they will accept the alternative rather than run the risk of being drafted.

The subscription of the Board of Trade of this City already amounts to over $50,000, and their regiment is nearly full. Their battery is already in camp, and is understood to be under marching orders.

On Saturday, Gov. YATES and party visited Camp Douglas. He was received by the commandant of the post in military style, and Dr. MCVICKAR made a speech of welcome, to which he responded. While the Governor was speaking, cheers for JEFF. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy were given from a band of rebels near by. They were immediately arrested, and compelled to deliver up the offenders, who were ironed to await the sentence of the military authorities.

We have still some secession sympathizers here, who are annoying and offensive in their speech. I hear that an Ex-Mayor, formerly from Kentucky, was reported to the Vigilance Commitee, a few days since, who have his case under advisement. The principal harm they can do is to discourage enlistments. One way in which they do this was shown in the question of our washerwoman last week. She asked, "Whether it would be better for the poor folks to have the North or South triumph. They had told them that if the North succeeded the negroes would come up in crowds and drive off all the white laborers." Thus they hope to act upon the ignorance of this class, and prevent the Irish especially from volunteering.

We have, at length, the full official vote upon the new Constitution. It is as follows:

	Constitution.	Banking Clause.	Con. App.
For	130,650	125,209	129,638
Against	139,488	134,731	136,139
Majorities against	8,838	9,402	6,650

This is not as large as the unofficial returns made it, but it is sufficient.

A Convention for the First Congressional District, which is composed of Cook County, has been called for the 13th inst. I hear of no special opposition to the renomination of Hon. J. M. ARNOLD, our present Member. He has shown himself able, efficient and faithful, and there is general satisfaction among his constituents in regard to his course.

The scurvy (*scorbutis*) has made its appearance among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. As they have plenty of fresh provisions, it must grow out of their untidy habits. It is also, I understand, prevailing quite extensively in our Southwestern army. It is to be hoped that the new order of things, allowing them to live off the rebels, will enable them to provide themselves with vegetables of an anti-scorbutic nature. A few days' diet upon onions, raw potatoes and vinegar, with a nitro-muriatic sponge-bath, will, nine cases out of ten, cure the most obstinate attacks.

Arrangements are nearly complete for the grand Horse Show, which is to take place in this city next month. They are on an extensive scale, as are the premiums, which are announced at $20,000.

The quota of Illinois, under the new call, is 20,900. She has already sent 70,000 into the field. Thus, one in four of her voting population is called to arms.

The Democrats of this State have resolved to make a party question of the election this Fall. They have called a State Convention to be held in Springfield on the 10th of September, to nominate a State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and one nineteenth Congressman, who is to be elected "at large." It is probable that a Union Convention will be called in opposition to this partisan movement.

Gen. LANE remained in this city a few days, while passing through last week on his way to Kansas. He goes, he says, to raise a brigade without regard to color or nationality—having full power from Washington to that effect. It is to be hoped that his present effort will amount to more than his former one did.

On Saturday afternoon a "distinguished stranger," in the shape of a beautiful brig, the *Sleipner*, all the way from Bergen, Norway, arrived in our harbor. She brought a load of emigrants, with a partial cargo of merchandise, and will take a return load of wheat and corn. Her arrival was announced by the firing of a small cannon on board, and she came into the harbor gaily decked out with the flags of many nations. She was greeted with cheers, and presented with a beautiful flag by the Scandinavian residents of Chicago—Dr. POULE, the Norwegian Consul, making the presentation speech. The *Sleipner* is of 350 tons burden. She left Bergen on the 23d of May, reaching Quebec on the 6th of July. It is six years since the first vessel—the *Dean Richmond*—cleared from this port direct for Europe, and this is the second arrival.

A melancholy and fatal accident—in which a citizen of New-York was the victim—occurred at Summit, about ten miles from this city, on Saturday. LLOYD GLOVER, Agent of the National Bank Note Company, New-York, while out hunting with a friend, attempted to get into a boat. He placed his gun in first, having hold of the muzzle. The lock caught, discharged the piece, the contents of which pierced his heart, causing instant death.

The further the season advances, the more favorable are the reports in relation to the crops. The receipts of grain, and flour in grain, average from 200,000 to 250,000 bushels daily. The receipts since the 1st of April foot up 2,823,848 bushels, against 24,095,650 bushels in 1861. Prices have an upward tendency—but these you have by telegraph. Financial matters are easy, except on the change question—common postage being about all that is passing now. Samples of new wheat from the southern part of the State are in market, and a better article was never seen on change. You can draw on Illinois for the support of the Union army for the next twelve months.

FROM CENTRAL EUROPE.

A Scheme for Paying the National Debt—Artifices of the Secessionists—A Retrospect—A Daughter of President Lincoln in the Black Forest.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANOVER, Saturday, July 5, 1862.

How far, in these stirring times, you may indulge *post prandial* discourse out of a quiet corner of the globe, I cannot say. A transition period, however, in a place like this, denies access to facts and compensates by stimulating fancy; and an absent countryman, so near high festival and the day we celebrate, may surely be excused, if his ardor carries him to thoughts of you and yours. Besides, if there is little of history transpiring here, it is the more reason why this people, as well as all the world, should be absorbed in speculating, as they are, upon affairs across the sea. I have an example of what I mean at hand, and I was forcibly struck by this alluring tendency in more ways than one, but especially by having been recently made acquainted with a scheme, doubtless one of many, which has emanated here for defraying the expenses of war in America, raising a revenue, and paying the national debt. The soothsayers of our bankruptcy are to be put to flight by this plan, discomfited. A leading Jewish banker in Hamburg proposes to lay it formally before the Secretary of the Treasury; and, being invested with its leading features, I am prepared to give you a hint of what it is. Everybody, by-the-bye, who is acquainted with a financial Jew's nature, knows that he confines his romance to business, and is occasionally inclined to disport himself in desirable visions, though these *menus plaissirs* are usually had at the expense of some one else. You are aware that the Austrian and Russian systems of loans and revenue consist in part of lottery drawings. The worthy Israelite proposes a similar method to the Secretary of the Treasury to save the credit of the States. He proposes, on a semi-annual loan of $200,000,000, to issue eighty thousand representative shares at $2,500, which shares are to be subdivided into certificates, twenty-five in number for every share, and bearing the uniform value of $100, to which shall be attached a promissory coupon for two and a half per cent. semi-annual interest. Every certificate, numbered for each share successively from one to twenty-five, is to be made payable semi-annually two months after the interest therefor becomes due, and to be taken up each in its regular order. In addition to this, he proposes the distribution of prizes, to be drawn after the manner of lotteries, and allotted to the holders of the drawn and fortunate shares—every certificate representing a ticket or chance in the semi-annual drawing. These prizes, ranging variously from $200,000 down, are to be one hundred in number, and make a total of $490,000 every half year. The loans, upon this basis, it is calculated, would cost the Government six per cent. He dwells with pleasing minuteness upon the various details of the scheme, argues Austrian credit under a similar system with singular avidity, and predicts a gigantic absorption of shares in Europe. You may add this to the list of *res curiosæ*, which the war in America has developed, while it suggests the interesting possibility that many another money-changer's eye on this side is turned to the glistening El Dorado of American expenditure. You may lend it what significance you please, remembering how in these latter days the gold of the MONTEZUMAS has crossed the sea, but spare me, if you will, the suspicion of a parallel.

As the National arms are victorious no abatement of abuse appears in the English journals, and the Legitimist and Ministerial papers here merely say ditto on American affairs by suppressing favorable telegrams, and circulating those which are unfavorable to the Union cause. The latest effort of remarkable character in this line was a Fourth of July oration in the *Times*, which the barbaric taste of my countrymen abroad will find, no doubt, quite as refreshing as that abounding panegeric is usually at home. If there is a spirit, which more than any other, and aside from an earnest devotion to their country, Americans may cultivate to advantage, it is that of sublime indifference to all that is said of the cause and the struggle here. I look upon the achievement of having read the article referred to with perfect composure, with some satisfaction, and that I bore the irritating allusions it contained with patience, where, under the guise of candor, lurked so vile a spirit of inuendo, and intended bitterness stopped not short of most unprofitable calumny. The hired "rapine" of German soldiery, the arming of the blacks, to be "let loose," &c., the confinement of virtuous women like wantons, Judge Lynch, and a long parade of horrors and outrages, brought so artfully before the public mind to arrest its attention and enforce their credence, forms a theme for the great Anglo-Saxon oracle in this hemisphere, and fills the burden of its office when the topic is our sufferings and trials. Behind the "Thunderer" comes the pack of popular and cheaper journals howling on its heels. It were charitable to suspect the genuineness of their cant, and to believe the clever writers of the English Press seasoned their *morceaus* to suit the taste of a muttering and despondent public; it is easy to understand—*cacoethes scribendi*—how in sympathy these men must cater to appease the growling Timon in distress; it is, perhaps, natural that, refusing true issues, they should feed upon the husks of falsehood starving operatives, exposed at length to the fate of an overburdened and thickly populated State; but moral humiliation is not less sure, when the alienated sympathies of to-day will be turned like the smitten cheek, and the soft answer of inviting freedom and prosperity across the sea come to the heavy laden.

Not many years ago an English Minister of Foreign Affairs typified America in Parliament in the form of a drunken vagabond, who, being over bold, had gibed the Courtier PEEL, of England, in the Oregon Question, and turned the demand for reparation from the Opposition benches, in the midst of cheers, by the simile. Not many years ago, in the streets of London and New-York, a profligate refugee wandered homeless and friendless; not many years after came the famous *entente cordiale*—Windsor received in State the King of France and the Queen, who had known London, in its seasons, too, before, the pretty daughter of a Spanish Duke. Not many years ago, again, the German Queen of England crossed the Channel, and from the Palace of the Parvenue went down to see the shrine which held remains from St. Helena, and over that slumbering effigy completed the ritual of perfect amity and concord. The master of ceremonies was the white-haired conqueror at Waterloo, and by his counsel all was done. It was a happy simile of the Foreign Secretary; it was a strange event, the *entente cordiale*, almost like romance. It is not well that upon the bare contingent of a doubtful product from a country where peace and security are doubtful, too, and men delight to shed their brother's blood, millions should starve in England; but there is something like necessity in it all, though the principle is denied to us, as are the common attributes of a Christian and enlightened people. While ill-feeling finds such encouragement in the public Press, and our ill-fame becomes the burden of its song, the last advices have startled and disquieted the easy confidence of England on the seas, and, having set the example of naval warfare, it is feared America will follow it up and take the lead as well. Our London paper, always unfriendly to the Union cause, is particularly alarmed, and declares, that against the thousand pound solids of the six new *Monitors* the sides of the *Warrior* would collapse like a band-box. It is believed Parliament will not long quarrel now over the £12,000,000 appropriation for national defences, when a country so "bankrupt" as our own can do such things as the list of the new iron navy shows. So that it appears in this, as in many other things, America, the scapegoat of English calumny and spleen, and the favorite object of unfavorable prophecy everywhere, justifies her importance to mankind by astonishing and instructing those who find it hard to do without her. A scheme is now on foot in London for building iron ships on a colossal scale, by a stock company with an already subscribed capital of £8,000,000, which it is proposed to increase to £50,000,000, suggested by events over the water.

You will have heard before this reaches you how the hopes of the Confederate Ambassadors have at last been completely frustrated in France and Spain. The occupation of New-Orleans set back speculation in that quarter about a French and Confederate alliance, and a league in Mexico, beyond the pale of such possibilities as prophets love to dwell on; while already a proposition has been mooted in Parliament to encourage negro emigration to Jamaica and the Indies! If such a plan help to consummate the purpose of the war—to harmonize the civilization of a common country, I wish it all success.

The Queen and Crown Prince of Hanover have gone to the Hartz to consult a wonder doctor about His Royal Highness' nose, which, being displeasingly pug, is deemed unworthy his royal lineage; and it is hoped its architecture may be altered so as to conform more nearly to that feature in the House of Cumberland. It is reported that a daughter of our good President is also in the Hartz, though having no *Court Guide* to chronicle such movements, I cannot say if it be true or not.

P. P.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

The Knights of the Golden Circle Again—The United States Grand Jury of the Indiana District Present the Organization as Treasonable.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit and District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana has just made the following presentment:

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana, May Term, 1862.

The Grand Jurors of the United States of America, within and for the District of Indiana, impanneled, sworn and charged in said District at said May Term thereof, having about completed their labors, (and being now ready to adjourn,) feel it their imperative duty to announce, in a respectful manner, to this Honorable Court, the general features of some startling developments made during their investigations. These developments, when considered in connection with the disturbed condition of the country, by reason of the causeless and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the land, are deemed of the gravest importance, and should be made known, that prompt and efficient measures may be taken by the civil and military authorities to meet and ward off the effect of the wicked and treasonable designs of those connected with such developments.

A recent act of Congress made it the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into any combinations or conspiracies formed by individuals within the jurisdiction of the Court to prevent the execution of any law of the United States. Having heard that organizations with this object in view existed in certain localities, witnesses were sent for, and brought before the Grand Jury. These witnesses came from many counties, and lived in various parts of the State. After a careful and diligent examination of the testimony from witnesses well acquainted with the facts deposed, and *having a personal knowledge of the matters*, said Grand Jury are constrained to say that a secret and oath-bound organization exists, numbering some *fifteen thousand* in Indiana, as estimated by the members of their Order, commonly known as *Knights of the Golden Circle*, and even in the same localities by different names. Their lodges, or "Castles," as they denominate them, are located in various parts of the State, yet they have common signs, grips, and words whereby the members are able to distinguish each other, and passwords to enable the member to enter the castle in which he was initiated, or any other which such member may choose to visit. They have signals by which they can communicate with each other in the day, or the night time; and, above all, they have a signal or sign which may be recognized at a great distance from the person giving it. This last signal, we regret to say, was invented *for the use of such members as should, by means of the draft or otherwise, be compelled to serve in the ranks of the army*. In such case, members of the Order serving in opposing armies receiving the sign are reminded of their obligation *not to injure the member giving it*. This signal is given in every instance upon the initiation of a new member, and its observance is strictly enjoined upon every individual belonging to the Order. By the teachings of the organization, it is the duty of its members engaged in the present war, although arrayed on opposite sides, upon the signal being given, if they shoot at all, "*to shoot over each other*." Many members of the Order, examined before us, *admit the binding force of the obligation*, and pretend to *justify it as correct in principle*.

Said Grand Jury would respectfully submit that the effect of such obligation is to set aside the oath taken by every soldier when he enters the service of the United States. The obligation imposed by the organization alluded to is inconsistent with the duties of a soldier who in battle dare not spare the person of his enemy. We must either disarm or destroy him, and especially so long as the rebel may be seeking to take the life of the loyal soldier. To do otherwise would be grosly treacherous, and justly subject the guilty party to a traitor's doom.

From the evidence introduced before said Grand Jury, it would seem that the Order called the Knights of the Golden Circle had their origin in some of the Southern States, and was introduced into this State from Kentucky. Its primary object, when it originated, was to organize the friends of the institution of African Slavery in the United States, for the purpose of acquiring more territory in Mexico and the Central American States, and also the acquisition of Cuba, thereby to extend and foster a great slave empire, even though it should dye those countries in human blood. Hence the various raids made upon those countries which have called forth from time to time the proclamations of our former Presidents, denouncing such attempts and threatening the exercise of the power of the Government to put them down. Wicked as these hellish schemes were, said Grand Jury would not have troubled this Honorable Court with this presentment had the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle been confined solely to their original designs. Finding how useful such an organization was for the purposes originally intended, said Grand Jury believe that it not only extends at present through every part of the South, and every department of the rebel army, but during the last Winter and Spring was introduced into the State of Indiana and other Northern States. Since that time it has made alarming progress in our midst, with entirely new features attached to it in view of the unnatural conflict now desolating our country. Not only are the *loyal soldiers in the army to be treacherously betrayed* in the bloody hour of battle, by the signals before referred to, but said Grand Jury have abundant evidence of the membership binding themselves to *resist the payment of the Federal tax and prevent enlistments* in the armies of the United States.

It is a fact worthy of note, and conclusively shown, that in localities where this organization extensively prevails there has been a failure to furnish a fair proportion of volunteers. Said Grand Jury, after a thorough examination on that point, have been *unable to find any instance where a member of said organization had volunteered* to fight for the Union under the late requisition for volunteers. Said Grand Jury were informed that an individual of the Order had proposed to make up a company to be called "Jay Hawkers," composed exclusively of "Knights of the Golden Circle." But said Grand Jury believe that at no time was the proposition seriously entertained, but in fact only intended as a cover to hide their treasonable purposes when they found they were about to be discovered.

The meetings of the Order referred to are holden in by-places, sometimes in the woods, and at other times in deserted houses. Its members frequently attend *with arms in their hands*, and in almost every instance *armed sentinels are posted* to keep off intruders. Youths not more than sixteen years of age are in many cases introduced and initiated into its mysteries. The credulous and unwary are often allured into the fold of the Order, upon the pretext that it was instituted for no other purpose than the better organization of their party. Its real character and teachings are sedulously concealed until the oath of secrecy has been in due form administered. Having taken the first degree, the initiate is familiarized with the obligations and opinions of his associates, and is gradually prepared for the second degree. When he is further taught, and found apt to learn, and ready to adopt its principles and teachings, he is obligated in the highest degree, and is turned out upon the country a thorough traitor, with the wicked purposes already specified. Said Grand Jury are happy to know that in many cases individuals, after their first introduction into the Order, seeing its evil tendencies, *have abandoned it*, although unwilling, on account of their obligations of secrecy, and for fear of personal violence, are reluctant to fully expose its treacherous principles.

Since said Grand Jury began said investigation, it has been discovered that the *Order exists among the prisoners of war now in Camp Morton, who refuse to testify, upon the ground that it may implicate the members of their Order in Indiana, and thereby injure the cause of the Southern Confederacy.*

For the purpose of evading any legal liability, in case of judicial investigation, it appears that their signs are to be used to *enable them to get members of their Order on the jury*, in case of criminal charges being preferred against them, and by changes of venue, and appeals from a Judge who does not belong to the Order, to create judicial delays, until they can find a Judge or juror belonging to this Order, and thus escape all legal liability.

Said Grand Jury have no doubt that the Order of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" exists in many localities in Indiana where their vigilance has not been able to penetrate. They have labored under many difficulties in their researches, and have *drawn evidence in most of the cases from unwilling witnesses*. Judicial oaths have but little binding force where individuals once consent to abandon the allegiance they owe their country. The general facts, however, so far as they have come to the knowledge of the said Grand Jury, have been submitted to this honorable Court. They feel it their duty to do so. The safety of the country in this hour of peril and civil strife demands it at their hands. The power of such an organization to do harm, acting as one man, with one purpose in view, with their influence, may be appreciated by the honorable Court. It is the place where treason is concocted—the nest where traitors are hatched.

The Grand Jury, therefore, respectfully ask this Court that this their presentment may be spread upon the records.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Foreman; Charles H. Test, George Moon, Wm. A. Montgomery, James Blake, T. B. McCarty, Daniel Sigler, Leonidas Sexton, Ben. G. Stout, James Hill, Daniel Sagre, H. D. Scott, Robt. Parrett, Fred. S. Brown.

HOW TO ORGANIZE AN ARMY.

Interesting Letter from Col. Revere, of New-Jersey.

Under date of Morristown, Aug. 1, Col. REVERE, of the Seventh New-Jersey, has written a second letter to Gov. OLDEN giving his views of the proper way to organize an army and to prosecute the war. He makes these interesting suggestions:

"Our reforms in the new system of recruiting should embrace the following points:

1. To fill up the old regiments, not only to their maximum, but to increase them to three battalions of not less than 500 men each, or even make them like the new regular regiments of the line, to consist of 2,500 men, after the French system. This will necessitate the addition of two additional Majors, for the duties of "*chef de battalion*" to each regiment.

2. To receive no recruits for a less period than three years.

3. The adoption of a system of furloughs, by which the men can return to their homes to see their families at stated intervals, a limited number at a time, which is most necessary for volunteers, who constitute the bulk of our armies, and the deprivation of which privilege at this time causes dissatisfaction and much inconvenience to the soldiers, as well as serious pecuniary losses. Even in war time four soldiers from each company might be spared to visit their homes constantly, if the regiments were kept filled up.

4. Recruiting should be for the general service, and not for particular regiments or companies, under the control of the Federal Government and not the States, and the recruiting office should be kept open continually in time of war, and only closed in peace, like the temple of Janus, in ancient Rome, and this fourth point should include a well organized system of reserves.

The next thing would be to establish a strong but not humiliating discipline, and a spirit of subordination and punctuality in the performance of military duties, and a system of rewards and emulation in the profession of arms, by establishing promotion from the deserving of whatever grade, and the conferment of medals and decorations for distinguished services in the field.

Let it be remembered that nearly every one of NAPOLEON'S Marshals were originally privates, and most of them never had any but a common school education. Before entering the army, their school was the field, their rank came as the natural guerdon of genius and merit, and many of these illustrious men ascended thrones.

Having provided these, there remains the necessity to provide a system of instruction in tactics for the infantry, and special instruction for the artillery and engineers, and the securing for all the arms of the service a good and superior armament, better than that of the enemy. In this connection, the employment of the blacks would be invaluable in enabling the soldiers to attain great skill in the use of arms, while the former labored at intrenchments and fortifications. All military men know that a working party of soldiers, even if their stacked arms are at hand, will hesitate to use them, if attacked at their work, and in such cases it is always necessary to provide trench guards to protect all fatigue parties while so engaged. An indispensable requisite to the efficiency of an army is an intelligent and active general staff, which can utilize all the elements of its organization, and should be composed of well educated and practical officers. It is the right hand of the General.

Add to all these, sagacious, trained and crafty Generals, selected for their merit and capacity for command, and the high qualities which afford a reasonable probability of success, and we shall have an army which should prove irresistible. The forming a separate wagon train and ambulance corps, and establishment of efficient Commissariat and Hospital Departments, are needs so apparent that it is unnecessary to recommend them here. The leading great principles of military science can no more be neglected than can those of any of the exact sciences, without entailing defeat and disaster, and to the neglect of one of these—an efficient means of recruiting—do we owe at present the situation which we hold, which is certainly not a victorious or successful one.

It is now a month since the arrival of the Army of the Potomac at the James River, the decisive point of the campaign, and nothing has been done to reestablish the Federal forces, in order to give them the advantage of taking the offensive, owing to the same cause. While the wily Confederates have adopted a system of conscription, borrowed from the French, by which their leaders avail themselves of every man fit to bear arms, now being converted into efficient troops, we have continued to employ the slow and uncertain plan of volunteering, the defects of which are too manifest to be repeated here. By a proper and judicious conscript system, our army will still be eminently a volunteer one, equalizing upon the male population, within the military ages, the service unquestionably due by them to the State, and relieving the brave volunteers, who are now serving, from an undue and unjust detention in the army, while many of their fellow-citizens remain at home in inglorious ease.

I have given as briefly as possible the important requisites most necessary to form a good army, and in order to conquer we must have a military machine of this description superior to the Confederates, who are now engaged in doing precisely what I have endeavored in my humble way to suggest. It must be remembered that we have what is in effect, if not in reality, a foreign country to invade and subjugate; for although we have armies in the South, the people in mass or in great part are in arms, every one of them, and even the non-combatants conspire to destroy us by every means in their power. We hardly occupy the ground on which we are encamped; beyond its limits all are hostile, and all oppose every obstacle to our advance. Added to this state of sentiment it is a very difficult country to operate in, being interspersed with extensive morasses, thick forests and deep defiles. The inhabitants are acquainted with all the passes through these formidable obstacles, and give ready information to the chiefs of the enemy of the smallest of our movements, while it is extremely difficult for our chiefs to gain intelligence of theirs. We thus, to a certain extent, must act in the dark, and not being able to risk heavy reconnoissances, having no other support than their bayonets, we must find safety in the concentration of our columns, and each combination of the general becomes a deception. Thus after the best concerted movements and the most fatiguing marches, we arrive where we imagine we are about to deal a crushing blow, and find no trace of the enemy but the smoke of his bivouacs.

To fight such a people, with the hope of success, we must have a better disciplined and appointed army, of a force sufficient to strongly occupy all the essential points of the country, to cover our communications, and to furnish besides mobile corps strong enough to beat the enemy wherever he appears. When the theatre of war is so vast, and the enemy has sufficient regular forces to serve as a nucleus for the people of the country invaded, an immense force is requisite, in order to be superior to him at every point, and to assure distant communications with the several corps. The only means of success in a war like this is to at once employ huge masses proportioned to the resistance and the obstacles we know we have to encounter, into which order and discipline have been introduced, to endeavor to calm the popular passions which have been so terribly excited, by a mixture of policy, of mildness and of severity, but, above all, by justice; for, as a soldier by profession, I prefer a loyal and generous war to organized assassination and vile incarceration. Happily we have, so far, the command of the sea, which, by keeping the enemy in a constant state of alarm, greatly increases the force of the army by its moral effect, and by the difficulties it creates for the proper provisioning and supplies of the enemy's forces.

I have thus endeavored to advocate the early adoption of a system of a fair and equal conscription, in which each one shall perform his duties towards his country, and if anything more in its favor can be adduced, it is that such method of recruiting our armies will enable us to know who are in favor of supporting their country and its sacred cause, and who are the recreants and traitors who would betray it. There can be no neutrality in a war like the present, and I may be pardoned for saying that those who hesitate in the performance of their duties should be forced to them at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, (when it is remembered that for almost my whole lifetime I have known no other argument than that of force.) As to the volunteering system in contrast to drafting, I will only say that having had for nearly six months during the past Winter two commissioned and half a dozen non-commissioned officers and privates on full pay in this State, under orders for recruiting, I received in that time seven recruits for my regiment. If this then is to be depended on for filling our ranks each man recruited would cost in the vicinity of $500 per annum, merely for mustering him as a soldier, without instruction. Truly, at this rate the "heroic volunteer" is a costly adjunct, and we must pour out the wealth of the nation plentifully, in order to defend our cause, when it is considered that in addition to the bounties, and other inducements, a man before he has joined his regiment even, or is armed and equipped, has cost to the country such a large pecuniary sacrifice.

In a country like ours, the Government would adopt in vain the best regulations for the organization of an army, if it did not apply itself at the same time, to excite the military spirit amongst its citizens, and this depends almost entirely on the citizens themselves. Commercial nations have had their origin in the cultivation of the art of war, and by it have attained their greatness, but having achieved it, and having allowed the greed of wealth to take the place of the stern spirit of warlike prowess, their institutions have degenerated, and they have fallen. In order to encourage the military spirit, it will be necessary to elevate the brave who offer life, health or fortune to the defence of their country, to at least social equality with the rich, who, while contributing to the wealth of the nation by their industry, cannot claim precedence over those who consolidate its strength by encouraging manly and heroic virtues. The army, then, should be looked upon as among the first in public and social consideration, and the services of its members acknowledged by giving them the preference in civil employments, a qualification for which should be to have passed a certain time in the military service.

There are, of course, certain civic employments which require special qualifications, but there are also many that being given, in preference, to retired officers and soldiers, would form a powerful stimulant to military ambition, as a reward for good service in the field. The Romans in this way required a service of ten years in a legion, before one could be a candidate for public place; and it appears from what we are told by their historians, that it was the best means of preserving the martial spirit, even when a passion for money-getting and enjoyment ruled in society. It is also in the army itself that the military spirit should be encouraged, for it will be nothing, if the military uniform is honored among civilians and rewarded by office, if its bearing under its colors is otherwise than noble, disciplined, and actuated by the military virtues. Courage should be rewarded and honored. Discipline should be a sentiment as well as a form, and the distinction of grades respected by all.

Armies should not be kept in idleness, but accustomed to hardships and fatigue, and their superiority to their enemies inculcated into their minds. Inspire the love of great deeds, reward valor and excite enthusiasm, punish hesitancy or weakness, and scourge the trembling coward in disgrace from all communion with mankind. This is the advice given by those who have written on the art of war in times past, guided by the lights of experience and with the examples before their eyes of cotemporary actors in the great drama of war, and it would be well if we recurred to the analagous manners and precepts during the times when we ourselves were engaged in past wars, for to them do we owe our success.

For my own part, I do not believe in the ability of any of the politicians or prominent quack doctors of that ilk to save the Union or restore to us the blessings of peace. It must be done by the triumph in arms of either one or the other of the belligerent parties; and satisfied as I am that a well organized army is the proper tool to employ, do not hesitate to support—in my small way—the rendering of that instrument as sharp and effective as possible.

I fear that by this time your Excellency will think that I had better be with my regiment, instead of writing letters, which I acknowledge is distasteful to me; and I am happy to announce that, having sufficiently recovered my health to do so, I am about to again proceed to the army to resume duties certainly more agreeable to me, and with which I am more familiar.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, directing that the sailing-corvette *Macedonian*, 22 guns, be at once put in hand and prepared for a school ship for volunteer officers in the navy of the United States. The *Macedonian* is a first-class sloop-of-war, and cruised on the Mediterranean Squadron with the steam-frigate *Wabash* some time since. She will make our sixth school ship.

Recruiting for the navy has again brightened up. The immense sums of money realized by sailors from the sale of prizes, is awakening the blue-jackets to a sense of their true interests. Over 6,000 men have been added to our navy's *personnel* within a few months. We have at present over 28,000 blue-jackets and landsmen attached to our men-of-war, without counting the crews of hired transports, and will have 30,000 before the expiration of September.

The United States steam transport *Massachusetts* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning, with stores, letters, and parcels, for the Gulf Division of the blockade fleet. The steam gunboat *Vixen* also sailed with sealed orders. She has been in commission for the last few days, and has lately been turned over to the regular navy from the Coast Survey. The schooner *My Rover*, that was chartered and sent to the yard about a week ago, having been filled with stores, left for Port Royal.

The steamer *Ella*, lately purchased, is said to be the next vessel for commission at the yard. She is being rapidly converted into a light transport. The gunboat *Magnolia*, that captured the prize steamer *Memphis*, is receiving some slight repairs, and will soon be ready for sea again.

Our military posts in the vicinity of New-York have recently begun to assume a very warlike aspect. Field drill is daily practiced at them all. There are detachments of the Eighth Infantry, and battalions of the permanent posts, on Governor's Island, and several companies of the Twelfth (new) Regiment at Fort Hamilton. The Texan regulars, who swore not to serve against the South, are now performing mere police duty at Fort Columbus. There may be about 1,000 men all told at these posts.

Send Brownlow and His Book to Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW was sent to Europe to repeat in the principal cities (with the assistance of Mr. TRAIN,) similar discourses to those he has given in this country, and a large edition of his book were distributed among the booksellers and the newspapers throughout the United Kingdom, it would do much to enlighten the people and thus counteract the London *Times* and all secession efforts: and the British Government would never dare attempt intervention in opposition to the feelings of the nation. It would produce far greater effect than Mrs. STOWE'S *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

The writer will give one hundred dollars toward this object, and will pledge himself to raise five hundred dollars more, provided a Committee of responsible gentlemen is formed to carry out the design.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1862. G. W. S.

The Defence of Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1862.

The military situation has again become a question of absorbing interest. We are undoubtedly once more on the threshold of bloody events. The rebels are still resolved to hold Richmond and to threaten Washington. The question that has occupied all minds, during the last ten days, has been how to invest the rebel capital without weakening and exposing the Federal metropolis. One of the first duties of our military authorities is to see that no harm shall come to the latter; and, in obedience to this duty, the propriety of organizing a local force from the loyal men here, is seriously considered. More than two full regiments have been sent to the field, composed of natives and residents. They have rendered signal service, and have never been disturbed by the scruples which affect so many who continue to live among us. It is estimated that one full regiment, of 2,400 first-class men, could be raised among the clerks in the several departments. I understand that the utmost enthusiasm prevails among these gentlemen, some of whom are accomplished soldiers. They would prove an efficient guard for the Capital if confined to that duty. It is also suggested that an equal number of colored men could be formed into a regiment, and assigned to a different, but not less important duty. A word about the colored citizens of this District. Among the number are persons of high intelligence. The prominent men hold considerable property, and are greatly respected. Their loyalty is natural and steady. They are industrious, active and unpretending, and have for many years enjoyed the confidence of the people. Gen. HALLECK cannot be, and is not, unmindful of their ability to serve the country. And what loyal American would object, if he availed himself of their services?

LARGE PASSENGER TRAVEL TO LONG BRANCH.—On Saturday last, over 2,800 people visited Long Branch. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded to overflowing, although the proprietors find room for all that arrive. The Railroad Company, in connection with their new steamer, the *Thomas Colyer*, run their daily trains as follows: 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Passengers taking the 6 A. M. boat from foot of Murray-street arrive at Long Branch at 9 A. M., spend the day on the Branch, and can return by the afternoon train, arriving foot of Murray-street at 7½ P. M. The management of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, under its able Superintendent, Mr. W. A. TORREY, is daily improving. In a few weeks it will be in good running order, and, in connection with the Camden and Amboy Railroad, will form a direct line to Philadelphia from Long Branch.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS.—Hon. W. B. THOMAS, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has received the following letter from Washington relative to the duties upon goods manufactured during the month of August:

DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of July 30 to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the operation of the Tax law, has been referred to this office.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the practical operation of the Tax law is postponed until the 1st of September next, and that its provisions will have the same relation to that time that they otherwise would have had to the 1st of August.

(Signed,) G. W. D. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND THE NEW TARIFF.

Dull Days since July 31—Decrease in the Receipts for Duty—The Business for July—The Difference in the Old and New Rates of Duty—The Rates on Some of the Principal Articles Imported, as Imposed by the acts of 1861 and 1862, Compared—Recent Decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The busy days of July have been succeeded by very dull ones, so far as the Warehouse Department is concerned. The efforts of importers owning bonded goods, thanks to the Collector, were successful, and few of the old entries now remain in store. The difference between the rates levied by the acts of 1857 and 1861 and those imposed by that of July, 1862, was too great to admit of delay, in withdrawing old entries and a consequent risk to importers of being compelled to pay the new rates required by the new act. A few only of the owners of merchandise bonded before the act of August, 1861, took effect, were unable to pay duty, and gain possession thereof, and these few, through their neglect, lost considerable money. The receipts for July were nearly $7,200,000.

Since the beginning of the month but little business has been transacted in the Warehouse Department. The goods withdrawn have been, almost entirely, those entered under the three months warehousing law, which are not subject to the new rates until after the expiration of the bond. Although but few entries have been withdrawn, the receipts have been quite heavy, as considerable quantities of tea have been taken out of warehouse. The duty on this article, though not increased by the law of July, is very high, being equivalent, in many instances, to over 100 per centum ad valorem. Of sugar, from which we derive a large revenue, the rates have been increased, but on melado, which is a species of sugar, or more correctly, is of a consistency between that of sugar and molasses, the rate has been changed from 2⅜ cents to 2 cents per pound. This is the only case where the new rate is inferior to the old. Importers who may have any goods of this description in bond, may withdraw them on payment of the new and lesser rate of duty, as it is levied in lieu of the old rate of 2⅜ cents per pound.

The business between Canada and the United States has undergone a change since the alteration of the tariff of the first-named country. Previous to that time, a considerable quantity of sugar, tea, raisins, &c., was imported there into the United States. The revised tariff of Canada levies much higher duties, and in consequence, the entries for the exportation of goods in bond thereto, passed at our Customhouse, have been much smaller in number.

It may be interesting to our readers to notice the changes made in our own Tariff laws during the past year. The increase in rates, by the various acts, has been very great indeed, as will readily be seen from the following table of the rates levied by the various laws on some of the articles extensively imported:

ARTICLE.	Act of March, 1861.	Act of August, 1861.	Act of Dec'ber, 1861.	Act of July 14, 1862.
Absynth, first proof, ₱ gallon	50c.	50c.	....	75c.
Almonds, ₱ ℔	2c.	4c.	....	....
Almonds, shelled, ₱ ℔	4c.	6c.	....	....
Arrack, first proof or under, ₱ gallon	50c.	50c.	....	75c.
Bananas	Free.	20 ₱ c.	....	....
Brandy, ₱ gallon	$1	$1 25	....	$1 50
Brimstone crude	Free.	$3 ₱ ton.	....	....
Brimstone, in rolls	20 ₱ c.	$6 ₱ ton.	....	....
Cassia, ₱ ℔	4c.	10c.	....	15c.
Cassia buds, ₱ ℔	8c.	15c.	....	20c.
Cayenne Pepper, ₱ ℔	3c.	6c.	....	12c
Cayenne Pepper, ground, ₱ ℔	4c.	8c.	....	15c.
Chickory Root	20 ₱ c.	1c. ₱ ℔.	....	2c.
Chickory, ground	20 ₱ c.	2c. ₱ ℔.	....	3c.
Chocolate	20 ₱ c.	6c. ₱ ℔.	....	7c.
Cloves, ₱ ℔	4c.	8c.	....	15c.
Cloves, Oil of	20 ₱ c.	70c. ₱ ℔.	....	$1
Cocoa, prepared	Free.	8c. ₱ ℔.	....	9c.
Cocoa Leaves and Shells	Free.	2c. ₱ ℔.	....	....
Coffee	Free.	4c. ₱ ℔.	5c. ₱ ℔.	....
Cordials, ₱ gallon, first proof	50c.	50c.	....	75c.
Cosmetics	30 ₱ c.	....	....	50c.
Cotton	Free.	....	....	½c. ₱ ℔.
Dates	½c. ₱ ℔.	2c. ₱ ℔.	....	....
Dyewoods, Extr'ts of	Free.	....	....	10 ₱ c.
Figs, ₱ ℔	3c.	5c.	....	....
Fruits, Preserved	30 ₱ c.	....	....	35 ₱ c.
Gin, ₱ gal., 1st proof	40c.	50c.	....	$1
Manufactures in general	30 ₱ c.	....	....	35 ₱ c.
Sugar, raw, ₱ ℔	¾c.	2c.	2½c.	2½c.
Sugar, above No. 12	¾c.	2½c.	3c.	3½c a 5c.
Tea, ₱ ℔	Free.	15c.	20c.	....

The Secretary of the Treasury recently rendered the following decisions, on questions submitted under the old tariff. They are of value yet notwithstanding the passage of a new law, inasmuch as goods bonded previous to the 1st of August under the three months' warehouse law are still to be withdrawn at the rates named in the decisions:

BAGS—MANUFACTURES OF JUTE AND FLAX—FLAX CHIEF VALUE.

SIR: I have had under consideration your report on the appeal of Messrs. THAYER & WARREN, from your decision, subjecting certain bags imported by them to duty at the rate of 30 per cent., under the 4th division of section 14, of the Tariff act of March 2, 1861, to wit.: "On all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for, 30 per centum *ad valorem*."

The appellants claim the right to enter said merchandise at 1½ cents per pound, under the 15th section of said act, which provides that "on cotton bagging, or any other manufacture not otherwise provided for, suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed, in whole or in part, of hemp, jute or flax, or any other material, valued at less than 10 cents a square yard, 1½ cents a pound" duty shall be paid.

The bags in question, it appears, are composed of flax and jute—flax being the material of chief value.

I concur with you in the opinion that bags "made up and finished," are neither cotton bagging, nor, in any sense, "suitable for the uses to which cotton bagging is applied," nor can they be measured "by square yard," within the meaning of the law, which applies only to cloth ready to be made into specific articles, or for baling cotton.

Bags are not specifically enumerated in the act of March 2, 1861, and being composed of flax and jute, flax being the material of chief value, they fall under the classification to which you have assigned them on the entry, viz.: on "all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided for."

Your decision, therefore, assessing a duty at the rate of 30 per cent., is hereby affirmed.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
J. Z. GOODRICH, Esq., Collector, &c., Boston, Mass.

BIRD PEPPERS.

SIR: I have considered your report, under date of 5th May, 1862, on the appeal of JOHN BERTRAM from your decision, subjecting to a duty of six cents per pound, under the provision for "Cayenne pepper," in the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1861, certain "bird peppers" imported by him.

The appellant claims entry of the article, under the act of March 2, 1861, as a "spice not otherwise provided for."

The claim of the appellant, that "Cayenne pepper" is a manufactured article, and not known in a crude or unmanufactured form," is, in my opinion, not sustained by authorities. There are at least four species of the *capsicum*, from which are obtained as many varieties of the so-called "Cayenne pepper," and these species, when imported unground, as some of them frequently are, must be regarded as Cayenne pepper in a crude state. The phraseology of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, viz.: "On Cayenne pepper, six cents per pound; on Cayenne pepper, *ground*, eight cents per pound," plainly indicates that the framers of the law had in their minds the distinction between crude and manufactured "Cayenne pepper," and it is believed that the language of commerce fully recognizes this distinction.

"Bird pepper" (*capsicum vaccatum*) is a species grown in the West Indies, and nearly all the authorities concur in saying, that from "bird pepper" the strongest and best variety of cayenne pepper is made.

The importer would hardly deny that "bird pepper," ground, would be classed as cayenne pepper, and subject to a duty of eight cents per pound; being unground, they are evidently subject to the duty intended by the framers of the act to be laid on the crude "cayenne pepper," viz.: a duty of six cents per pound.

Being thus, in my opinion, enumerated and provided for, they were properly assessed by you, on the entry, with duty at six cents per pound.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
WILLIAM P. PHILLIPS, Esq., Collector, &c., Salem, Mass.

DRAWBACK.

SIR: I have examined your several reports, and those of other Collectors of the Customs in regard to the proper rates of drawback to be allowed on exportation of articles manufactured of sugar or molasses, on which import duties have been paid, under the act of Dec. 24, 1861, entitled, "An act to increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar," and have decided to adopt the following rates, which will be allowed by Collectors, subject to the rules issued by me on the 23d January, 1862, viz.:

RATES OF DRAWBACK.

On the products of sugar:	
Refined sugar	3 2-10c. ₱ ℔.
Soft A, B, C, and lower grades of sugar	2½c. ₱ ℔.
Syrup of sugar (sugar-house molasses)	6c. ₱ gallon.
On the products of molasses (reboiled):	
Clarified molasses	6c. ₱ gallon.
New-England rum	6c. ₱ gallon.
Sugar-house molasses	4½c. ₱ gall.
Clarified sugar	1c. ₱ ℔.

I am, very respectfully S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, &c., New-York.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

Statistics for the Six Months Ending May 31—Steam Fire Engines—Incendiarism, &c.

To the Mayor, Common Council and Police Justices of the City and County of New-York:

I herewith submit to you my semi-annual report for the six months terminating on the 31st of May, 1862. In addition to several fresh topics which I have thought it right to bring under your consideration, it will be found to contain an accurate statement of all the fires and fire-alarms that have occurred during that period.

It is now some four or five years since I discussed in my reports to you the expediency of introducing steam fire-engines for general service in the Department. I did not hesitate, at a time when considerable doubt existed on the subject, to express a very strong opinion in their favor. A majority of the firemen were opposed to their use, believing honestly, no doubt, that fires would more readily be extinguished by hand-engines, inasmuch as water could be more quickly supplied to them in the first discovery of a fire. There was something in this argument, though it in no way affected the question at issue. It was never, at any time, proposed to dispense altogether with hand-engines, for in the infancy of a fire, when prompt application of water was all that was required, no one disputed their utility. But previous to the introduction of the steam fire-engine, great difficulty had always been experienced in checking the progress of a conflagration in lofty buildings. This difficulty was daily becoming greater, and the losses from fire increasing, from a variety of circumstances which I cannot better explain than by quoting an extract from one of my reports, published during the agitation of the question:

> "Our City, but more especially the commercial portion of it, is very different from what it was a quarter of a century ago. The enormous increase which has taken place since that period in our population, and the narrow limits into which it is crowded, have rendered it necessary for builders to find in elevation the accommodation that it denied them in area. The immense height of our stores and warehouses is daily rendering the service of the Fire Department one of greater labor and difficulty, and experience has demonstrated the necessity of having engines of greater power to enable the firemen to throw water into the upper stories of the building. It has been shown besides, that in proportion as the service of the Department becomes heavier from these causes, its facilities for manning the engines effectually are lessened, inasmuch as the population of the lower part of the City is being driven up town, by the multiplication of stores. We shall, therefore, have either to sacrifice the prejudices which exist against modifying the character of a time-honored institution, or we shall have to adhere to a system which is not always adequate to its requirements. In an age in which advancement is the first condition of success, it must not be said that the firemen of New-York have alone remained stationary.
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> Let me not be understood as casting any reflections on the members of the Department, by this observation. It is my belief that a more patriotic, a more energetic, and a more disinterested set of men does not exist, than this fine body. They are but human, however, and it is as much to spare them some portion of the fatigue and toil by which they are now overtaxed, as to protect the general interests, that I allude to steam power.
>
> From my observation of the working of steam engines at fires, I am impressed with the belief, from the present partial trial of them, that sooner or later firemen will be glad to adopt them as an auxiliary force. As regards the character of the different engines used, I may as well here add that I do not believe the self-propellers will be found as serviceable as those drawn by hand, such, for instance, as the one now in use by Company No. 8. In their gradual introduction, the greatest care should be taken in their construction, and none but the most competent machinists should be employed, so that there may be a reasonable security against accidents. The question may arise as to how many of these engines would be necessary. In my opinion, six or eight would, for the present, be sufficient for down-town purposes. The employment of steam renders a less number of engines necessary than under the old system, inasmuch as they keep up a continuous stream of water, which is of the utmost importance in checking the rapidity of a conflagration."

The anticipations above indulged in have been verified. The prejudices which existed at the period referred to against steam fire-engines, have nearly, if not entirely, disappeared. Companies who were strongly opposed to their introduction are now applying for them. My opinion, based on the experience of others and my own observation, that self-propellers are not serviceable except upon rare occasions, has been fully borne out. They are altogether too cumbersome and slow for regular use. Those best adapted to the requirements of the Department are engines such as Nos. 5, 6 and 8, and of the class weighing from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. They can be drawn quickly by the firemen, and managed readily, the fire being kindled under the boiler, at the start from the engine-house, and steam is in readiness on their arrival at the fire.

It should be stated that the first steam fire-engine received into the Department for practical purposes, was that subscribed for and purchased by the Insurance Companies, who presented it to the members of Company No. 8. Mr. BROWN, the foreman, and its other members, were subjected to many annoyances at fires, but they kept quietly at work, and have now the gratification of finding their example followed by other companies.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES IN LONDON—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

I find, from a correspondence which I have recently had with EYRE M. SHAW, Esq., the able Superintendent of the London fire-engine establishment, that it is but poorly supplied with steam fire-engines. It has only two floating steam fire-engines and four land fire-engines—a wholly inadequate number for a city containing upward of two millions of inhabitants. The latter engines weigh about 9,000 pounds each, which, notwithstanding they are drawn by horse-power, constitutes a great objection to their general use.

In London, the underwriters defray the whole expense of the fire establishment. It costs them annually about £25,000, or $125,000. The force consists of 120 firemen and 36 engines, and 18 stations. From Mr. SHAW's report for 1861, a copy of which he very kindly sent me, I find that the total number of calls received during that year were 1,409, of which 89 were false alarms; 137 proved to be chimney alarms, and 1,183 were fires, of which 53 resulted in the total destruction of buildings, 332 in considerable damage, and 798 in but slight injury to property.

The fires of 1861, compared with those of 1860, show an increase of 127, and compared with an average of the twenty-eight years during which the establishment has been in existence, the increase is 391.

The list does not include trifling damages by fire not sufficiently important to require the attendance of firemen. Of these no record is anywhere kept, but they are estimated in round numbers at 4,000; neither does it include the ordinary calls for chimneys on fire, which are set down at about 3,000 per annum. In this report Mr. SHAW gives the origin of fires, as far as known, but makes no attempt to estimate the losses or the amount of insurance.

The adoption of steam fire-engines by the New-York Fire Department has attracted the attention of many of the large European cities to the advantages resulting from their use. London has been the first to follow our example, but the engines employed are not, for the reason I have stated, as effective as they might be. If the fire establishment there would adopt our light-weighted steam-engines, drawn by men or horses, they would be found easier to handle, and in other respects just as efficient.

STEAM FORCE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The number of steam fire-engines now in use by the fire companies of New-York is fourteen. Three are in process of construction, and five companies have made application to be supplied with them. From these facts it may now be assumed as established, that steam fire-engines are superior to those worked by hand.

EARTH OILS.

In my last report I devoted considerable space to a specification of the dangers resulting from the storage of crude earth oils within the fire limits of the City. The apprehensions which I then expressed have since received additional confirmation. The disastrous fire which occurred at ROBIN's yard, Williamsburgh, by which one or more persons were killed, and property to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars destroyed, will sustain me in calling upon the Common Council to pass an ordinance by which the risk occasioned by the storing of these inflammable products in populous neighborhoods may in future be avoided.

The evidence taken in regard to the Williamsburgh fire shows that a lighter loaded with Petroleum Oil, in its crude state, was lying at the dock, and that through accident or the carelessness of one of the workmen, a light came in contact with the vapor arising from the oil; an explosion ensued, the fire spread and burned with intense fury until everything within its reach was consumed. From the inflammable character of the material by which the flames were fed, of course water produced but little or no effect upon them.

Let me again request that no time should be lost by the Common Council, in the adoption of an ordinance by which this new danger should be removed from the crowded precincts of the City, and confined to localities where the buildings in which these oils are stored should alone be endangered. It is useless to expect that the importers and manufacturers of the article will voluntarily take steps to protect the public against the recurrence of such accidents. Nothing but a stringent law, with the enforcement of proper penalties, will afford us immunity from them.

FIRES IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

The recent act passed by the Legislature for the regulation and inspection of buildings, went into operation on the 1st of May last. The different sections appear to be all carefully drawn, with the exception of the twenty-seventh, which, after providing the various means of escape suggested in my reports in case of fire, nullifies them in a measure by exempting from its operation dwelling-houses, when there are two or more adjoining, of equal height and with flat roofs. This presupposes that tenement houses fulfilling these conditions, are each capable of affording the means of escape to the inmates of the one adjoining, a state of things which we unfortunately have daily evidence is not the case. Neither do I find in the act any prohibition of wood-houses or sheds in the cellars of tenement houses. I have, on more than one occasion, urged the necessity of compelling these accommodations to be erected of brick. Several disastrous fires have occurred from inattention to this suggestion, and it is to be presumed that when loss of life results from it, it will be deemed expedient to amend the law in this regard. I am glad to find that the selling or storing in tenement houses of hay, straw, hemp, flax, wood, shavings, burning-fluid, turpentine, camphene, or any other combustible materials, except in such quantities as shall be permitted by ordinance of the Common Council, is prohibited under the new act.

JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent under the law, and I have every confidence in his anxiety and ability to carry out its provisions strictly. Of course much will depend on the efficiency of the Inspectors appointed to act under him, but I have full reliance upon his judgment in this regard.

RECENT OFFENCES.

During the past half year, twelve arrests were made on suspicion of arson. Eleven were discharged by the magistrates, and one dismissed by the Grand Jury.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FIRES.

The aggregate fires for the six months, ending the 31st of May, was 183, being seven less than that of the corresponding six months of the previous year.

The total alleged losses amount to $963,060, the insurances to $2,760,656, and the actual amounts paid by underwriters, to $765,869.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

Prominent among the causes of fires and alarms are the following:

Stoves and stove-pipes	25
Combustion and supposed combustion	5
Gas in windows, leakage of gas and window-curtains	21
Hot-air registers and furnaces	6
Grates, fire-places and fire-boards	9
Steam-boilers	6
Sparks on roofs	11
Children playing with fire or lights	8
Defective chimney-flues	10
Carelessness with lights, communicating fire to beds, bedding, &c	20
Ashes	5
Dripping fat in smoke-houses	5
Fluid and camphene lamp explosions	5
Intoxication	6
Matches	6
Furnaces	8

DEATHS BY FIRE.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Fluid lamps	0	1	0	1
From candles	0	1	1	0
From stoves	0	2	3	1
Clothes from various causes	1	2	0	1
Total, 14.				

OFFICIAL COÖPERATION.

It now only remains for me to discharge the gratifying duty of offering my acknowledgments to the City authorities for the ready assistance which they have afforded me in the prosecution of my inquiries. To His Honor the Mayor, the Police Justices, and the Police Commissioners I am especially indebted.

To the Police force generally, the Telegraph Operators, and to Chief-Engineer DECKER and his Department, I am also under great obligations. Their willingness to render me aid, is a pleasing evidence of a regard for the public interests which animates them all.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED E. BAKER.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Fashion Course.

Yesterday, Poughkeepsiedom promised to show New-York something worth seeing, and failed to do it.

A fair crowd assembled at the pleasant grounds of the Fashion Association, responsive to a moderately-published advertisement of Mr. CROCHERON.

Two horses were named for a trot, and the reputations of the animals sent from the up-country led us to expect some good footing.

Promptly, at an hour and a half after the advertised hour, the horses were brought out—a sorrel gelding and a spotted gelding.

THE FIRST HEAT

was honored with twelve false starts, after which the sorrel went easily over the track, coming home in 2.36½, while the roan was several lengths behind him.

Betting was at odds in favor of the sorrel.

THE SECOND HEAT

secured a good, or rather, a prompt start, the sorrel being half a length ahead. He kept that pleasant position, varying it to half a dozen, and eventually ten or twelve lengths, around the track. The roan broke once, twice, thrice, several times, to the disgust of his rural backers, and of the Gothamites, who don't like trail races. The sorrel won the heat in 2:40 exactly. Betting was now decidedly at odds in favor of the sorrel.

THE THIRD HEAT

decided the contest. It was a repetition of the two former ones. The sorrel did well—he got the lead, kept the lead, and came in ahead in 2:39½.

SUMMARY.

Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. F. JONES named s. g. *Henry Wilson*	1	1	1
D. MACE named r. g. *Johnstown*	2	2	2

TIME:

Heat.	Quarter. Seconds.	Half. Min. Sec.	Mile. Min. Sec.
First	39	1:17	2:36½
Second	39½	1:17	2:40
Third	39½	1:16½	2:39½

To-day there is a match race for $500 between two ordinary trotters. To-morrow there will be a good race for a purse and stake of $1,000.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE CLUB VS. HENRY ECKFORD.

These Clubs played a match at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, and the once famous Empires were badly beaten by the rising Henry Eckfords. It is but just to say that several of the Empire's best men have left them for other organizations, notwithstanding which disadvantage they batted pretty pluckily for their score. The Henry Eckfords did some of the tallest kind of batting, but were missed a number of times. Dr. BELL not only pitched well, but also made a home run.

The following is the score:

EMPIRE CLUB.	Runs.	HENRY ECKFORD CLUB.	Runs.
Miller, 2d b	3	H. Dalton, 1st b	7
Loper, 3d b	3	Snow, 2d b	7
Russell, c	5	D. Bell, p	7
Seabury, 1st b	4	Withey, c. f	5
Culyer, l. f	5	Umpelley, 3d b	5
Bird, r. f	3	Stillwaggon, s	4
Bensel, s	4	Saunders, l. f	5
Bowman, p	2	T. Dalton, c	5
Speilmen, c. f	1	Foston, r. f	6
Total	30	Total	51

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Empire	3	0	3	2	6	0	8	2	6
Henry Eckford	4	8	0	11	6	2	12	7	1

UMPIRE—Mr. Burtis, of the Gotham Club.

Fire and Loss of Life in Beekman-street.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH—LOSS OF PROPERTY, $150,000.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the Rainbow Hotel, at Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-street, occupied by WM. J. HOWELL. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole building was very soon enveloped in flames. The three upper floors of the building were occupied by CHARLES W BAKER, envelope manufacturer. Building No. 29 Beekman-street took fire and was totally destroyed, as well as the hotel, together with a three-story brick building in the rear of No. 61 Ann-street, and the four-story brown-stone building No. 165 William-street. A number of the buildings adjoining were badly damaged by the fire, but were not totally destroyed. The firemen were busily engaged throughout the day in extinguishing the fire and cleaning away the *débris*. The losses and insurances have not been fully ascertained, but the former, it is estimated, will not fall short of $150,000.

LOSSES ON BEEKMAN-STREET.

The first three floors of the six-story building, Nos. 31 and 33 Beekman-street, were occupied as the Rainbow Hotel, by W. J. HOWELL. He had in the house, at the time of the fire, himself, wife and two sons, 18 boarders and two waiters. His loss on stock of liquors and wines will amount to about $1,000, for which he is insured in the East River Insurance Company to the amount of $1,500. The furniture of the hotel was entirely destroyed, and was valued at $5,000. Insured for $11,000 in various companies. The buildings form a part of the Conner Estate, and are valued at $20,000. Insured as follows: Astor, $4,000; in the Royal and St. Mark's Insurance Companies $5,000 each.

Mr. CHARLES W. BAKER occupied the remaining three floors of the building, also, the first, fourth, fifth and sixth floors of No. 29 Beekman-street, as a book-bindery and envelope factory. His entire stock and machinery, valued at $60,000, was entirely detroyed. Mr. BAKER was insured to the amount of $50,000, as follows:

Brevoort	$1,000	Northwestern	$3,000
East River	2,000	Liverpool & London	10,000
Unity	2,500	Columbia	1,250
Phenix	2,500	Lenox	2,500
Williamsburgh City	1,500	Exchange	2,500
Home, (of N. Haven)	1,500	New-Amsterdam	1,500
Firemen's Trust	3,000	Hope	1,500

And for the rest in various other offices.

WM. P. LYON occupied the second and third floors of No. 29, as an envelope factory. Loss $5,000, said to be insured.

Building No. 29 was also a part of the Conner Estate, and was valued at $18,000. It was insured for $12,500, in the following offices:

Massasoit, of Mass.	$2,000	Columbia	$2,500
People's, Mass.	2,000	Imp. & Traders'	4,000
Rutgers In. Co., N.Y.	2,000		

The rear part of building No. 27 was somewhat injured by the falling of the wall of No. 29.

LOSSES ON ANN-STREET.

The three-story brick building rear of No. 61 Ann-street, was occupied on the first floor as a carpenter's shop by E. SMITH. Loss, $500; not insured.

WM. ELLIOTT occupied the second floor, as a commission merchant. Loss, $500; not insured.

JAMES WALKER occupied the third floor as a billiard table factory. Loss $400; not insured.

The building, which was the property of WM. B. ASTOR, was totally destroyed. Loss, $2,500; insured.

The third floor of building No. 63 was occupied by F. E. WELLINGTON, importer of brass goods. Loss, $5,000; insured for $25,000 in the following offices:

Empire City	$5,000	Howard	$6,500
Lenox	6,500	Germania	2,500
City	5,000		

CHAS. HAUSELT, importer of leather, occupied the second floor. Loss, $5,000; insured for $21,000 in City Companies.

JOHN P. HINE, dealer in upholstery goods, occupied the first floor, and sustained but slight damage to stock. The building was injured to the amount of $500.

LOSSES ON WILLIAM-STREET.

The first floor and basement of building No. 163, occupied by A. & A. S. THORP, dealers in upholstery goods. Damage $8,000; insured for $40,000 in the following offices: Sun Mutual $10,000, Manhattan $5,000, Eagle $5,000, New-York Equitable $5,000, Columbia $5,000, Brooklyn $5,000, Lenox $5,000.

G. L. STRULLER, dealer in guns, pistols, etc., occupied the upper floors. Damage $500. Insured.

HERMANN WAGGONER, dealer in upholstery goods, occupied the first floor of No. 165. Damage $7,000. Insured for $6,000 in the Hamilton, Lafayette, Citizens' and Relief Insurance Companies. Building No. 163 is damaged about $3,000, and building No. 165 about $7,000, said to be insured.

The second floor of building No. 167 was occupied by THOMAS S. WOOLCOCK, tin plate worker. Loss $100—not insured. The third floor was occupied by Mr. F. B. ASHLEY, glass-cutter; damage $200—insured in the St. Mark's Insurance Co. for $300.

REINHOLD & ANDRE, lithographers, occupied the third floor. Loss $300; not insured. WM. BROMHILL, dealer in india-rubber goods, occupied the first floor. Damage $200; insured in the Kings County Insurance Co. for $1,000. A. WEBER occupied the first floor front as a cigar store. Damaged $25 by water; insured.

C. A. CRONE occupied the first floor of building No. 169 as a paper store. Stock damaged by water about $100. Insured in the Montauk for $1,000, and in the Lenox for $500.

ELISHA BURLISON occupied the upper part of the building as a boarding-house. Damage $300. Insured for $1,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

ACCIDENTS, ETC.

At the time of the fire, the occupants of the hotel were asleep, and were rescued with considerable difficulty. There were many rumors flying about relative to the number of persons injured, but, as far as could be ascertained, only two persons are missing. There were some lodgers in the house, whom the proprietor does not recollect the names of, who may be missing. The two known to be absent are WM. MCKENZIE, an aged Englishman; and WM. SIMMONS, a young man, 26 years of age. These parties occupied a room on the third floor.

Capt. MARCUS MUNK was terribly burned, and was taken to the New-York Hospital.

EDWARD GREENHOLZE, of Philadelphia, was rescued by the firemen, but was uninjured, save from inhaling the smoke.

The firemen were busy throughout the day, clearing away the ruins and searching for the missing bodies.

A Chance to Abate a Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With much gratification, I noticed in your paper of last week that Officer WELLS, of the Broadway squad, has been specially appointed to watch over the movements of "mock auctions" that infest the great thoroughfares of our City. Officer WELLS, from my knowledge of him, is the "right man in the right place." By his untiring energy and integrity of purpose, two of those dens have been closed. There are yet some of the same sort in being. An officer, with the determination to do his duty, and of the ability of Officer WELLS to do it, having under his supervision, those holes of like character on Park-row, near Barnum's Museum, and Chatham-street, above French's Hotel, would soon compel them for want of subjects to victimize, to haul in their colors, and, if possible, resort to some more respectable way of earning a living. These man-traps are a disgrace to our City, and if the people, and particularly the Press, will take the thing in hand, I for one feel that the evil will be remedied. By giving this a place in your valuable paper, you will receive the thanks, and oblige an old

SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF MOCK-AUCTIONEERS.—VALENTINE R. VAN SECKLES, WM. H. STEPHENS and JOHN LEVY, whom the police characterize as mock-auctioneers, were arrested by officer FARRELL, of the Second Precinct, on a charge of fraud. Capt. SQUIRES makes the following report of the matter to General Superintendent KENNEDY: The above prisoners are mock-auctioneers, keeping Peter Funk shops at No. 1 Park Row, and in Chatham-street, where they daily swindle country people and unsuspecting persons who can be inveigled into their dens. They, yesterday, got hold of two soldiers who had recently been paid off, and filched about $25 out of them for brass watches, representing them to be gold, after which a sympathizing friend stepped up, told them they had been cheated and induced them to go to another Funk shop, where the watches were resold, and the poor soldiers were left minus money and watches. Justice BRENNAN, however, compelled them to disgorge their plunder, with the remarks, "It is my intention to break up these rascally dens, if possible." The "Peters" were discharged by the magistrate after refunding the money to their victims, whose names are JOHN S. DICKS and DANIEL HARPS.

EDUCATING DEAF MUTES TO HEAR AND SPEAK.—Dr. LIGHTHILL, the successful aurist, brought to our notice, yesterday, the case of a deaf mute, whom he had brought to hear and speak. The patient, whose age is twelve, is LOUIS LOEWENSTEIN, son of G. LOEWENSTEIN, of No. 175 Spring-street. He has been for some time an inmate of the New-York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, where, of course, his only means of communication was the language of manual signs. The father, a short time since, withdrew him from the Asylum and placed him in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who, upon examination of the case and the resources of his art, undertook to effect a cure. An operation, very skillfully performed, soon restored to the boy his hearing, a phenomenon introducing him to so many novel wonders as to make the little fellow wild with delight. Skill and patience have been availed to teach him the utterance of simple sounds and the easier words, some of which have been so attached to objects as that to ask him their names is to elicit a prompt and correct reply. The case is one of the deepest interest, reflecting great credit upon Dr. LIGHTHILL as a surgeon and a philanthropist.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE, I. O. OF O. F., FOR SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.—The annual session of the above Order, for the Southern District of this State, commenced yesterday forenoon, at Odd Fellows' Hall in Grand-street. After organizing, the Finance Committee, through its Chairman, Brother GODDARD, presented their annual report, which showed the receipts of the Grand Lodge, for the past year, to be $2,236 36, including revenue from subordinates, and rents. The expenditures were $2,162 26, leaving a balance of $74 10 in the treasury. The report was adopted. A communication from the Grand Lodge of California was read, recommending the erection of a monument to Past Grand Sire WILDEY; after which the body adjourned till evening. At the evening session, officers of the Grand Lodge were put in nomination, for the ensuing year, and will be voted for at the session to-day.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, at the City Prison, on the body of an unknown man, who died there yesterday afternoon soon after admission. Officer COZLE, of the First Ward, found the deceased lying in Cedar-street, and being unable to walk, conveyed him to the Tombs. Medical aid was of no avail, as death speedily ensued. It was evident that death was the result of sun-stroke, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and had long black curly hair and whiskers. He wore a black frock coat, fine plaid summer pants, shoes and stockings, and a cloth cap, about which was a check band. He had his dinner wrapped up in a paper, and he is believed to have been a mechanic.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—Yesterday morning Sergeant WARD, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered the eating-saloon, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, and while there recognized, at a table near by, one JOHN BROWN, whom he had arrested nearly eighteen months ago, on the charge of breaking into and robbing the store of Mr. FITZGERALD, Sixth-avenue, near Tenth-street. For that crime Brown was tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and 6 months. Sergeant WARD, naturally supposing that Brown had escaped from Sing Sing, arrested him as a fugitive, and his surmises proved to be correct. BROWN was taken back to serve out the remainder of his term.

FIGHT AND STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN BOYS.—About 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, MICHAEL BARRETT and ROBERT KENNEDY, boys 12 and 16 years of age, got into an altercation, during which BARRETT drew a knife and stabbed his adversary in the left breast, inflicting a serious but not necessarily dangerous wound. KENNEDY was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 43 Mott-street. BARRETT made his escape, but the Sixth Ward Police are in search of him.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—FRANCIS MCKENNEY being arraigned on an indictment for burglary, in entering the house of JAMES COLES, No. 147 West Fourteenth-street, and taking therefrom $4 in bank bills, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. MARTHA GARRETT pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, in appropriating various articles of her mistress' wardrobe. Sentence reserved.

BODY RECOVERED.—The remains of JOHN MCCONNELL, the lad who was drowned on Sunday afternoon, while being towed in a rowboat by the steamboat *Thomas Hulse*, was recovered yesterday afternoon, at the foot of West Houston-street, and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 61 Mulberry-street. Coroner WILDEY was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, about 25 years of age, who was found in the dock at Pier No. 21, East River. Deceased was five feet four inches in height, and of dark complexion. A notable feature in his appearance was the loss of two fingers on his right hand. The remains were sent to Bellevue Hospital Dead-house for identification.

THE CONTINENTAL AFLOAT.—The New-Haven steamer *Continental*, which was ashore near Fort Schuyler, on Tuesday, has been got off without injury, and has resumed her regular trips, leaving New-York at 3:15 P. M.

LIQUOR-DEALERS AT THE TOMBS.—About fifty unlicensed liquor-dealers were arraigned before Justice BRENNAN, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and held to bail in $100 each to answer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Immense Damage by the Recent Storm in Brooklyn and Elsewhere on Long Island.

BUILDINGS BURNED, CROPS DESTROYED, HORSES AND HOGS KILLED.

Considerable damage was done by the severe storm on Tuesday evening, in this city and vicinity. A number of small crafts were wrecked in Gowanus Bay, and vessels were forced from their fastenings along the docks, on the river front, by the violence of the wind, and several small frame buildings in the outskirts of the city, together with fences and outhouses, were more or less injured. So far as known, the lightning did not strike any building within the city limits, but, just beyond, considerable damage was done to buildings and other property. The bright light seen from the city in the direction of Bedford, at about 9½ o'clock, was caused by the burning of a large barn belonging to ISAAC C. SCHENCK, Esq., on the Jamaica Plank Road, in the town of New Lotts. It was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire, together with the contents, consisting of hay and grain, nine cows and one horse. It was occupied by DANIEL BARKER. In an instant after the subtle fluid had struck the building, the whole premises were enveloped in a sheet of flame as if it had been fired simultaneously at all points, and all attempts to save the live stock were abortive. The loss is estimated at $5,000. A building was struck at Rockaway, (said to be the Pavilion Hotel,) and also destroyed by fire—the paticulars of which have not been ascertained.

A sloop in Jamaica Bay, at Forbell's Landing, was struck, and the mast shivered into atoms. A barn at Brushville, near Jamaica, was struck and burned, involving a loss of $500. Two dwelling-houses in that vicinity were also slightly injured. A car on the Coney Island Railroad was struck and considerably injured. Fortunately, there were no passengers in the car at the time.

The following are some of the recent casualties on Long Island during the last two storms:

The house of Capt. HENRY TRYON, at Sag Harbor, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged—the fluid passing down a tree in front of the house, then to the door-casing, and from thence was spread throughout the house,—at one point going through a room in which was a sick child, with several attendants, without seriously injuring any person, and only one inmate of the house was stunned. A barn at Amagansett, owned by BENJAMIN HEDGES, was struck, and with its contents of hay, grain and fodder, destroyed, involving a loss of $1,000, upon which there was no insurance.

An outhouse at Bridgehampton, owned by CHARLES A. DOXEY, was struck, slightly damaging the building, and the same bolt killed five hogs and two calves.

At Speonk, a barn, owned by Messrs. TUTHILL and ASH, was destroyed by lightning, and its contents, consisting of hay, wheat, &c., burned.

At Bellows, two horses, owned by LORENZO DOW, were instantly killed while grazing in a field.

A large barn belonging to RICHARD STILWELL, at Gravesend, was struck and burned, together with sixty tons of hay, involving a loss of $2,700.

During one of the recent storms the electricity took possession of the telegraph wire near Farmingdale, on the Long Island Railroad, and the passengers in a passing train of cars felt the shock quite sensibly.

At Strattonport the lightning struck a tree near the house occupied by RICHARD PILCHER, shivering it into fragments. The same bolt prostrated Mr. PILCHER and his two children, and also demolished an outhouse.

The house of STEWART BROWN, at Whitestone, was considerably damaged by an electric discharge. The inmates received no injury.

A JUDICIOUS EXERCISE OF DISCRETION—LEECHES IN THE NAVY-YARD.—The summary proceedings adopted by the Government toward the "Butternut" tribe which infests the Navy-yard, by promptly sending them adrift to beg upon refusing to subscribe to the oath of allegiance, has had a magical effect upon these miserable specimens of humanity. Before the officer came round to administer the oath the fellows who had manifested so much hostility to the Government, and so much sympathy in common with the rebels, vowed over their cups at their various haunts that "they never would be compelled to take the oath;" not they. But seeing is believing, and the first day's operations of the swearing officer satisfied the Butternuts of several points heretofore considered questionable—*First*, that the Government was at last in earnest. *Secondly*, that, unless the oath was taken, they would lose the privilege of drawing the salary, for which, heretofore, the most of them have rendered no *quid pro quo*. (This last statement is made advisedly.) They accordingly decided to make a virtue of necessity, and take the oath. Now all is changed; the very men who one week ago boastingly proclaimed what they would not do are now exceedingly surprised to see it stated in the paper, that there were ever any disloyal men in the Navy-yard. There are yet some shirkers, who are endeavoring to dodge the oath by absenting themselves from the Yard. A number of this class had special business in the Ninth Ward on Tuesday last, when it was known that the swearing officer was to visit the shop in which the men are supposed to work. But they will not be permitted to escape the oath. The Government now should go one step further, and require the masters of the several departments to make all of the men under them do their duty faithfully, by working a reasonable number of hours. There are scores of men in the Yard who do not pretend to do any work; neither do they know how to do the work done in the department in which they are enrolled. These leeches are well known, and, moreover, it is well known that some of them are the biggest ruffians in the community, and are retained for political purposes.

FATAL ACCIDENT—ALMOST ANOTHER RIOT.—Yesterday forenoon a colored man driving a heavy truck ran over and instantly killed in Atlantic-street a little boy named HENRY KRAINGLE, whose parents reside near the scene of the sad affair. An excited crowd of white men at once gathered about the truck, and the cry was raised to hang the "darkey," but the scheme was frustrated by the prompt and energetic action of Officer HANOVAN, of the Forty-first Precinct Police, who arrested the driver, and gave the mob fair notice to the effect that if he was interfered with the services of several Coroners would be required forthwith. The officer took his prisoner to the Station-house, followed by a large number of persons, to see that he was not permitted to escape. From the statement of the officer, who witnessed the sad affair, confirmed by Mr. BAKMUEKLE, of No. 39 Atlantic-street, it appears that the driver of the vehicle was entirely blameless. He had stopped his team in front of a store for the purpose of having some repairs made to the harness. This done, he mounted the wagon, and moved on. It appears that while the team was standing still the deceased climbed upon the hind wheel, and was out of sight of the driver, and when the wheel turned, the child went over, and, falling under it, his head was crushed, causing instant death.

COLORED MEN IN THE RANKS.—In spite of all the hue and cry raised against the colored men by the Secesh Press, and their assertion that the white man will not fight alongside of him, we know the contrary to be the fact. There are colored men from this District in the ranks of the Union Army to-day, fighting for their country with as much spirit and earnestness as their white brethren, and without a word of objection from their companions in arms. One is a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment New-York State Militia, and another is *an officer* in the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers. We are acquainted with them, and, if our statements are doubted, can give their names. Not a word of complaint comes from the men who fight alongside of them; they know too well the necessity of having such able-bodied assistants to cavil at the color of their skin. If the soldiers don't object to these men, why need the secesh individuals of the North, who have no idea of joining the ranks, and, therefore, would not be brought in contact with them?—*Brooklyn Times.*

NOTICE.—On the 25th ult. BENJAMIN DUNBAR found on the surf shore, opposite this village, a small bottle tightly corked and sealed. Upon examination the bottle was found to contain a small piece of soiled white paper, upon which was written in pencil, the following:

"From the sinking ship *Zone*, April 13, Lat.——J. LAMARTINE, R. STORER, D. DUNKNATIN, Yarmouth."

On the opposite side of the paper was written, "No. 2 Lamartine-place, West Twenty-ninth-street," underneath which was written a name so obliterated that it was impossible for us to make it out certainly, but as near as we could decipher it, it was intended for "Mrs. BOSTWICK."—*Patchogue Herald.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 6, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.. 98¾	350 N. Y. Cen. R..p & c 92¼
4,000 do 99	100 do b30 92¼
5,000 U. S. 6s '81. Cou.. 98⅝	450 do opg 92¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou. 85¾	200 do s30 92⅛
500 Trea. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes......small.102⅜	100 do b60 92⅜
	50 do s30 92
11,000 do 102½	100 do c 92⅜
4,000 do...indorsed.101⅜	255 Erie Railway 34⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s 1 Yr. C.. 99	550 do 34⅛
10,000 Jer. City W. Ln. 100	100 do 34⅛
2,000 Ill. Cou. B. '62... 97	100 do s30 34⅛
1,000 Ill. coup. bds. '70. 97	400 Erie R. Pref b30 64¼
1,000 Ill. coup. bds. '77. 97¼	150 do 64¼
6,000 Ill. War Loan 98	100 Norwich & Wor. R. 43⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90 49¾	30 Hud. River R 45
1,000 do 50	30 do 45¼
15,000 do 50⅛	50 do 45⅛
10,000 Virginia 6s s30 51	100 Harlem R b60 14¾
10,000 Missouri 6s 45⅛	25 do 14⅛
4,000 do b30 45½	100 do 14⅝
20,000 California 7s 96	200 Harlem R. Pref 35⅛
5,000 N.Y.Cen.6s s30. 102¾	200 do 35⅝
5,000 ErieR.3dM.bs.'83.100	200 Reading R 57
6,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d M. 93	250 do 57⅛
5,000 M.C.8₱c,old s30. 105	600 Mich. Cen. R 61⅛
4,000 Mich.Cen.8₱c.1st M.S.F.Bds 108	100 do b10 61⅝
	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 26¼
8,000 Mich. So. 2d M.. 82½	100 do 26⅜
1,000 do 82¾	200 do 26⅛
10,000 do 83	75 Mich. S.&N. I. G. S. 57
2,000 M.S.S.F.Bds 100	400 do 56½
5,000 T.Hat.&Alt.2dM. 83⅛	50 do b30 56¾
2,000 C.&N.W.As.Bds 47	50 do 56⅝
5,000 C.& N.W.2d Mtge 27	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 58½
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st M 88	13 Cleve. & Pitts. R 21⅞
5,500 Tol. & W. 2d M 63	250 Gal. & Chi. R 69
5,000 M.& P.D.C.1st M. 94	250 do b30 69
5,000 do 94⅛	100 do s15 68⅞
1,000 C. &N.W.S.F.B. 94	200 do 68⅞
6,000 C. & T. S. F. B 94	300 Clev. & Toledo R 48⅛
20,000 P.F.W.&C.1st m. 92⅛	350 do 48¼
100,000 Amer. Gold 114¾	300 do b30 48⅜
8,000 do 114⅝	50 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.. 64⅞
10 Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 97⅛	250 do 64¾
10 Pac. M. St. Co 111⅛	50 do 64⅝
100 do 112	100 do s10 64⅝
50 do b60. 112	50 do b30 64¾
50 do 111¾	50 do s30 64⅝
100 Chi., Bur.&Quin.R. 79	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou. 98⅝	125 Erie Railway 34¾
9,000 do 98¾	100 do 34⅝
50,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou. 85¾	50 do 34⅛
21,000 do 85⅝	225 Erie R. Pref 64¼
1,000 Trea. 7 3.10 ₱ ct. Notes...indorsed.101⅞	50 Hudson River R. 45⅛
	100 Harlem Railroad 14⅜
20,000 do 102⅛	200 Reading Railroad 57⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s 1 y. Cer.. 98⅞	300 Mich. Cen. R 62
2,000 Virginia State 6s 51	100 M. S. & N. Ind. R. 26⅛
5,000 E. R. R. 4th M. s30 90¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 56¾
4,000 do 91	50 do 56⅝
10,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. 99⅞	5 Panama R 134⅛
5,000 Mich. So. 2d m. 83	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scp.b30 59
2,000 Chi. &N.W.2d m. 28	150 do 59
6,000 P.,F.W.& C.2dM. 77	100 do 58⅞
4,000 M. C.8 ₱ ct.1st M Sk. F. Con. Bds 108	50 do s30 58¾
	50 Galena & Chic. R 68⅞
25,000 American Gold 114⅝	50 do 68⅜
100 Pacific Mail S. Co. 112½	200 Clev. & Toledo R 48
20 do 112⅝	100 do b30 48⅛
50 N. Y. Central R 92⅝	100 Chi. & Rock.I. R 64⅛
50 do s10 92½	150 do 64¼
100 do s3 92⅜	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The Stock Market is strong to-day. The improved speculative feeling in the market, which manifested itself yesterday, was again apparent at the early Board of the Exchange to-day, especially on New York Central shares, which were wanted at 92¼@92½@⅝ ₱ cent. The shares of the Erie Company, of both classes, and of the Western Roads, were also firm and in demand at figures ½@¾ ₱ cent. above the average sales of yesterday. There was considerable excitement through the forenoon, and buyers were eager to take New-York Central at the advance of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on Tuesday's highest rates. The same feeling obtained on most of the Western shares and on Erie Preferred shares, until the meeting of the Second Board, when the extreme advance of the day was not maintained, and the General market left off at a slight abatement from the best prices of the forenoon. The following were the closing figures at 4 o'clock P. M., indicating a reaction of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. from the highest sales of the morning on New-York Central, and ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. on some of the other Railways. The Government and State Stocks were steady. Gold dull at 114⅝, and Exchange inactive at 126 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	91⅞	92⅜	Toledo	47⅞	48⅛
Erie	34⅜	34⅝	Panama	134½	134
Erie Preferred	63⅝	64⅜	Pacific Mail	111	112⅛
Hudson	45	45½	U. S. 6s, 1881	98¾	98¾
Harlem Pref'd	35	36¼	U. S. 7.30 T Bs.	102½	102½
Mich. Central	61⅛	61¾	U.S.Notes C.H.	105½	105½
Illinois Cen	58⅜	58¾	Missouris	45½	45⅛
Mich. Southern	25¼	26⅜	Tennessees	49⅜	49¾
Mich. Guarant'd	56⅛	56¾	Bills on Lond'n	126	126
Rock Island	64⅜	64⅛	Gold	114⅝	114⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	99	Pacific	122
Union	95½	Bank of the Republic	89
America	106	Hanover	79
Phenix	101	Irving	90
Greenwich	140	Metropolitan	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Nassau	97
State of New-York	90½	Shoe and Leather	94
Commerce	88	Continental	84
Commerce Scrip Stock	92	Commonwealth	77
American Exchange	89½	Park	107

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are generally higher than yesterday:

New-York Cen. 6s	102¾	Chi. & N. W. s. f	93¾
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62½
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	109	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	47
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	109	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	27
Erie firsts, '68	108	Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	75
Erie seconds, '64	105	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts.	40
Erie seconds, '79	107½	Lack. & W. Bonds	102½
Erie thirds, '83	99¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	108
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	105
Erie fifths, '88	80	Tol. & Wab. firsts	88
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	86	Tol. & Wabash seconds	63
Hudson 1sts, '69	107	Tol. & Wab., int. b'ds	76
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	105½	Mil.&Pr.Du.Ch'n firsts	94½
Hudson thirds, '75	92½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	102½
Hudson convertible, '67	80	Gal. & Chi. 1sts, ext'd	103
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	103	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱c.. '69-'72	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱c. '82	107½	Clev. & Tol. s. f	94
Chi. Bu. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1sts	107	N. J. Central firsts	106
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. firsts	100	N. J. Central seconds	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. 2ds	82½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	92½
N. Ind. Goshen Line	99½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	76½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	95¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	48½
T. H. & Alt. 8 ₱c. 2ds	83¾		

The market for Money is easier on the Street, with a demand so limited in amount at 5 ₱ cent., that large sums are being placed in the Treasury of the United States at 4 ₱ cent. The sum total of deposits in the New-York office of the Treasury to-day is over $800,000. The price of Gold is dull at 114⅝ ₱ cent., the same as yesterday. The price of Exchange on England 125½@126 ₱ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills and 124½@125 ₱ cent. for Merchant bills.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for July were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$13,782 05	19,274 00
Freight	77,682 21	95,940 00
Total	$91,464 26	115,214 00
Increase		23,750 00

The Michigan Southern Railroad earned the same month:

1862	$131,000 00
1861	126,000 00
Increase	$55,000 00

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for July were.

1862	$114,057 00
1861	88,992 00
Increase	$25,065 00

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned in

July, 1862	$69,938
July, 1861	56,134
Increase	$13,804

The Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey have issued their usual half-yearly statement, ending June 30, 1862. We quote:

	1862.	1861.
Receipts for 6 months	$585,237 11	$562,494 96
Expenses	274,843 23	240,517 32
Net earnings	$310,393 88	$321,977 64

The dividends on the stock of the Company are 2½ ₱ cent. quarterly, or 5 ₱ cent. for the six months on $3,630,000 of capital. The general balance-sheet of the Company stands as follows:

Capital Stock		$3,630,000
Bonds, 1st mortgage	$1,400,000	
Bonds, 2d mortgage	600,000—	2,000,000
Interest fund; int. accrued not yet payable		47,883
Dividend No. 29, payable July 16		90,750
Renewal fund, balance to credit		172,855
Net earnings	$310,393	
Less interest account....$69,136		
Less dividends..........181,500—	250,636—	59,757
Total		$6,001,196
Railroad, 64 miles, (50 being double track)		$4,513,482
Land and wharves at Elizabethport		298,469
Station-houses, shops, &c		132,000
Engines and cars		508,762
Ferry interest and boats		257,200
Property accounts		208,143
Cash balances, &c	$196,400	
Less balances payable	113,261—	83,139
Total		$6,001,196

The following are the Specie quotations, regulated by F. P. JAMES & Co., No. 45 Wall-street:

Amer. Gold	$1 14⅝	American Silver	1 08½
Sovereigns	4 53	Old American Silver.	1 15
Old Sovereigns	4 51	Spanish Dollars	1 16
Nap. 20 franc pieces	4 35	Mexican Dollars	1 16
Ten Guilders	4 50	Ger. and Fr. Crowns.	1 15
Ten Thalers	8 75	Thalers	0 75
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	Old Spanish ₱ oz	1 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	English Silver, ₱ £	5 20

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,124,183, including $104,000 for Customs; payments, $660,147 56; balance, $9,674,686 46.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 15,207 bbls. Flour, 370 bbls. and 491 bags Corn Meal, 92,342 bushels Wheat, 108,846 bush. Corn, 961 bushels Rye, 66,732 bushels Oats, 6,954 bushels Malt, 1,766 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,421 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, and are steady at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 390 bbls., including 368 bbls. Pots, and 22 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in moderate request, chiefly at 37c. cash, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,600 bags Rio, on private terms.

COPPER—Ingot has been in limited demand, at 24½c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and unsettled to-day. Middling, 47c.@48c. ₱ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Have been inactive, at drooping prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, but quoted very firm. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 14,100 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 95@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State at $5 25@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30@$5 40; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 90@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 25@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 95	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 25	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 6 80
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales 1,450 bbls., at $5 35@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 950 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for export at essentially unchanged rates. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 231,000 bush., part to arrive, including White Western, part at $1 43; Amber Western at $1 35@$1 37; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 28@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, $1 17@$1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 12@$1 19, ₱ bushel. Corn continues in good demand, at full rates. Sales since our last, 163,000 bushels, at 56½c.@57½c., chiefly at 57c., for shipping Mixed Western: 52½c.@55½c. for Eastern do.; 49c.@52c. for unsound do. do., and 70c. for White Northern ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in demand, at 76c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 10,200 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are plenty and heavy, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 45c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@48½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 68c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continues in moderate request at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—The recent movements in this line, Mr. POPE notices thus: "*Pig-Iron*: American—The stocks of founders are nearly all sold, both in makers' and in second hands, and the season's production largely contracted for. The production will not be increased materially this season. *Puddling Pig-Iron*—Prices are not so much advanced as those of Foundry, but the demand is rapidly improving. Good No. 3 gray ranges from $21 to $23, cash, and $1 extra for time. *Bar-Iron*—Demand quiet, but prices firm, and stocks small. American refined, $70@$75; American common, $60@$65. *Rails*—A further advance is well sustained. *Scrap-Iron*—Stocks are reduced by recent sales, and holders now demand $35@$37 50, cash. *Old Rails*—Recent sales at $27 for T., and $28@$30, cash, for strap and old patterns of first quality Iron. *Blooms*—Northern range from $43 to $46; Refined, no recent transactions."

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand, mainly at $1 10 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 120 hhds., including Porto Rico at 44c.@45c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.@34c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally inactive, to-day, and prices somewhat nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, at uniform prices. Sales, to-day, 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $11@$11 12½ for Mess, and $9 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 5½c.@6c. for Hams, and 3⅝c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon has not varied. Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8½c.@9½c., ₱ ℔. Beef is inquired for, at full rates. Sales 260 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand and is steady, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm, at 5½c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Sales 400 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is less active, and prices of New-Orleans are declining. Sales, to-day, 870 hhds., including Cuba at 8c.@8½c., and New-Orleans at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; also, by auction, 1,004 hhds. New-Orleans at 8⅜c.@9 11-16c., and 150 bbls. do. do. at 9 15-16c.@11c., ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 ℔s., at 10¼c.@10½c. ₱ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Immediately subsequent to our last, prices, which had reached their highest point, commenced to fall rapidly, there being very little inquiry for shipment, owing to the firmness in Freights and steady decline in Exchange, so that it was difficult to effect sales, even at the low rates demanded; and the heavy stock thrown on the market from all points assisted in depressing prices, and deterred many from purchasing who anticipated a further decline. At the close, rather more animation prevails, still the transactions are not numerous, and to-day 10¼c. is the utmost obtainable for prime shipping parcels. Soap Tallow and Grease have been in fair request, but prices have receded, sympathizing with Tallow. Price this date, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 8½c., ₱ ℔."

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand at full prices. Sales, since our last, 320 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@18½c.; 29 hhds. Maryland at 7½c., and 60 cases Seed Leaf at 12c.@16c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 1,770 bbls., at 29½c.@30c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A very moderate business was reported, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 12c.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Tobacco, 35s., ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s.6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, two brigs, with Wheat, 14½d. ₱ bushel, and 5 ₱ cent. primage. For an Irish port, direct, a bark, with Grain at 13d. ₱ 60 ℔s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 195 tons, to Malaga and back $3,300; a bark, 442 tons, to Genoa, 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, 55s.; one 450 tons, to Melbourne, $9,000; a schr., 178 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,450; one, 172 tons, to Laguayra and back from Cuba at a round sum; a ship, 1,043 tons, now at Boston, hence to Acapulco, 1,600 tons Coal, $16; a Br. bark, 297 tons, to Cardenas, $3,000; a bark, 274 tons, to Matanzas, $2,800; a brig, 2,800 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $2,600; a Br. schr., 125 tons, to the Windward, $1 15; a Br. ship, 1,124 tons, to Liverpool; ship *Golden Fleece*, 1,535 tons; ship *Mameluke*, 1,305 tons, and ship *Lizzie Oakford*, 986 tons, to San Francisco; a Br. bark, 320 tons, from Port Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SIMON'S MISHAPS—THREE FLYING TRAPEZE—FORTUNE'S FROLIC.

WALLACK'S—PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS—EILY O'CONNOR.

WINTER GARDEN—LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT—THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS, AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS, Afternoon and Evening.—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &C.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Washington war meeting, held at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, was very immensely attended and very enthusiastic. The President was present, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of favor. He made a brief speech, principally in regard to the relations of the Secretary of War and Gen. McCLELLAN, in which he assumed all responsibility for whatever had gone wrong. The resolutions adopted were of the most straightforward character, in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and especially urging the Government to weed out the traitors in the Executive Departments.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, contained in our dispatches and special correspondence, is of extreme importance. Gen. McCLELLAN has once more assumed the offensive, to a sufficient extent, at least, to make the rebels sensible that their capital is still threatened, and to disconcert any plan they may have been making for a movement northward. The reconnoissance to Malvern Hill, spoken of in our dispatches yesterday, was a very successful one. It was made under the direction of Gen. HOOKER, and was extended to the White Oak Swamp Bridge, and in the direction of New-Market and Richmond. Our troops reached Malvern Hill about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and encountered there two regiments of rebel infantry and a battery, posted behind earthworks. Our infantry was not engaged, but in about three hours our artillery compelled the rebels to fly by the river road toward Richmond, pursued by our troops, who succeeded in capturing about a hundred prisoners. Our loss was three killed and eleven wounded. At White Oak Swamp Bridge five hundred of our cavalry met the Tenth Virginia Cavalry, and dispersed them, taking twenty-eight prisoners. Along the New-Market road, which was taken by a portion of the flying rebels from Malvern Hill, our troops pursued to within ten miles of Richmond, where they met two brigades of rebels, and retired, with over thirty rebel prisoners. Our troops engaged in the reconnoissance subsequently went into camp on Malvern Hill.

We learn from Memphis that a fight took place on Sunday, between a National force numbering four thousand, and the rebel force under JEFF. THOMPSON, in which the latter were defeated with great loss. No particulars are given.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Monday, has this important piece of news: "Intelligence has been received in the city this morning, by the steamer *Emma*, that our troops are evacuating Corinth, and all the points in that vicinity, south of the Tennessee River. All the stores there are being removed as fast as possible. This is consequent, we presume, upon a threatened attack from the forces lately concentrated near Mobile. The position of the troops on the north side of the Tennessee, holding the railroads on the east and west, will be fully tenable until the arrival of the troops of the new levy."

A gentleman who has just returned to Nashville from Northern Alabama writes to the Nashville *Union*: "Since the departure of Gen. MITCHEL, and the arrival of Gen. BUELL, the neighborhood of Huntsville is so unsafe that all traveling is stopped entirely from Shelbyville *viâ* Fayetteville, Hazelgreen, and Meridianville. Guerrillas are swarming all over the country, plundering Union men, burning cotton eight miles this side of Huntsville. They are getting so bold as to raise openly in New-Market guerrilla parties, under the leadership of a noted ruffian, FRANK GURLEY. The citizens of Huntsville and neighborhood openly declare that the conciliatory policy of Gen. BUELL is nothing but fear, and enjoy the fact that he is guarding rebel property, when at the same time he refuses to protect the property of Union men, who came long distances, risking life and limb, to get the needed staple out to supply the Northern manufactories. Consequently such conduct has effect on the subalterns. I overheard a conversation in Shelbyville, a few days ago, when a Federal officer remarked to a cotton merchant, 'I would not go five paces to save your cotton if I had my whole company here, and a couple of guerrillas intended to burn it.'"

The guerrillas in Missouri are making the most of their time before the enrollment of the State militia is perfected. About a thousand of them succeeded in capturing Newark, in Knox County, on Friday last, after a severe fight with about seventy-five militia. The rebel loss was quite heavy. A large body of the State forces were, at last accounts, in pursuit of this gang. Alexandria has also recently been plundered by guerrillas. Rocheport, in Boone County, Mo., was taken possession of by about forty brigands, under the orders of a man named RUCKER, on Friday. POINDEXTER, at the head of about 400 banditti, was at or near Fayette, where about 250 United States troops were concentrated. A reinforcement of 150 men was sent from Booneville on Friday, and it was expected that they would attack POINDEXTER's bushwhackers on Saturday morning. Three boats, ascending the river, were boarded by POINDEXTER's freebooters, but nothing was taken, although there were United States horses on board—probably because the officers of the boats were told by Gen. TOTTEN that they would be held responsible for any loss of property.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order, revoking that which allowed rebel sympathizers in Missouri to commute for exemption from militia duty by the payment of $10. This new order, which is dated St. Louis, Aug. 4, says: "All disloyal men, and those who have at any time sympathized with the rebellion, are required to report to the nearest military post or other enrolling station, be enrolled, surrender their arms, and return to their homes or ordinary places of business, where they will be permitted to remain so long as they shall continue quietly attending to their ordinary and legitimate business, and in no way give aid or comfort to the enemy. Disloyal persons, or sympathizers with the rebellion, will not be organized into companies, nor required or permitted to do duty in the Missouri Militia." So that it is only necessary for one to declare himself a rebel to escape military duty in Missouri. Who wouldn't be a rebel?

Twelve more of the rebel marauders who made the foray upon Mount Sterling, Ky., were captured and brought down to Lexington on Saturday, by Col. BROCHT's men, making one hundred and seventeen of that Secession gang that have been taken.

A private letter, dated Charleston, S. C., July 17, just received in Philadelphia, states that there was a great deal of apprehension in that City that the Federal troops would make an attack there; but no fears were entertained that the attack would be immediate. The military authorities were sending regiment after regiment to Richmond, Va. The excitement consequent upon the recent attack made upon James Island had gradually subsided, to give place to more fear from another quarter. Provisions very scarce. Coffee was rated at $1 50 per pound; tea $7; coarse brown sugar fifty cents. Of molasses there was none to be had.

The United States Grand Jury for the Indiana District has just concluded its labors. Among the presentments made was one indicting the organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, which, it seems, still has an existence in that State. The leading features of this exposition are: 1. That the Order numbers, according to the estimates of the witnesses examined, about 15,000 members in Indiana. This may be above the mark, but whether it is or not, it is certain that very many of the members are but partially initiated, have no idea of its treasonable purposes, and will have nothing to do with any action that may interfere with the laws or their duty to their Government. 2. The existence of the Order is known to the rebels, and its members are instructed to avoid injuring rebels in case they should be compelled to enter the army. By a sign the members South can make themselves known to those of the North, and both are sworn to fire over the heads of each other in case they meet on the opposite sides in battle. 3. The conspirators have devised a plan to avoid or defeat legal proceedings against them. By changes of venue to counties where the Judges are members, or by getting members on juries, they propose to keep clear of the clutches of the law. This is by no means an unsafe reliance when it is remembered that a single juryman can prevent a conviction, and there is no possible way of preventing members of the Order from getting on juries where they are not known. 4. The members are sworn to secrecy, and to resistance to the collection of Federal taxes, and to enlistments. 5. The meetings are frequently guarded by armed sentinels, and the members generally come to them armed. In connection with these revelations, the Indianapolis *Journal* states that the members of the Grand Jury satisfied themselves of the authenticity of the evidence given, by mingling freely in the crowd which was in attendance on the Democratic Convention held in that city a few days ago, which was addressed by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, and others. The signs they had learned were recognized and returned by about 100 persons. On the day the Convention met it is also stated that 500 revolvers were sold by dealers in Indianapolis, doubtless to members of the Order.

We learn from the Charleston (Ill.) *Courier*, that when the news of the guerrilla MORGAN's recent exploits reached that place, a gang of tories rode through the streets with impunity, cheering for MORGAN, JEFF. DAVIS, and the Southern Confederacy. A similar scene was enacted in Vandalia. A letter from Union County states that the Secessionists there have become highly rampant, and talk of driving Union men out of the county; also, that a rebel flag was hoisted in one of the towns there recently, and kept flying all day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Produce Merchants held a second recruiting meeting, yesterday, at the Produce Exchange. Speeches were made by Gen. MEAGHER, Gen. SICKLES, STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, and a large addition to the subscription list of $10,000 was made on the spot. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly up to the war standard, and the utmost willingness manifested to sustain the Government, fill up the old regiments, and do all in their power to put down the unholy rebellion.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolutions and ordinance presented by Alderman BOOLE at the previous meeting, providing for the payment of $50 bounty to recruits for regiments raised in this City and already in the field.

The Board of Education adjourned last evening, for want of a quorum, to the first Wednesday in September.

A destructive fire occurred in Beekman-street yesterday morning, which destroyed the Rainbow Hotel and several surrounding buildings. It is feared, also, that at least two lives were lost. The particulars are given in our local columns.

The *New Ironsides* is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and she will be off in about fourteen days. On Tuesday, her guns were being placed on board. They are eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, of 15,000 pounds weight.

The "loan certificates" issued by the City Government of Newark, N. J., are getting a very general circulation. The only trouble is that the people cannot get enough of them, and the scenes at the office whence they are issued are now and then extremely comical. But, would it not be well for the U. S. District-Attorney to inquire into the legality of this issue?

The *Sleipner*, a Norwegian brig, which left Bergen on May 23, arrived at Chicago on Sunday, after a voyage of ten weeks and one day. She was welcomed with a discharge of artillery, and as soon as she came to anchor, a deputation of Norwegians visited her and presented her Captain with an American flag. The *Sleipner* brought 107 passengers and a quantity of herrings.

The brig *Isaac R. Davis* arrived at Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, on Tuesday. She had on board 661 hhds. of sugar, besides 100 bbls. of molasses and 260 do. of resin.

The schooner *H. N. Farnham* has arrived at Philadelphia, from Fernandina, having on board the following passengers: Mr. WM. TOOMBS and family, of Florida; Lieut. DUTTON, U. S. Engineer Corps; Mr. JOHN MANES, of New-York; Mr. WM. BOWN and family, and Mrs. FREELAND, of Florida. The residents of Florida who came passengers in the *Farnham* had been compelled to leave on account of their Union sentiments. They had been living at Jacksonville, which the rebels took possession of upon its evacuation by the Union forces.

Last week, a man named McCRACKEN, was arrested in Spottsylvania County, Va., brought up to and sent to the old Capitol Prison, Washington. McCRACKEN is an engineer in the rebel army, and it is said, laid out the plan of Fort Darling, on the James River, and superintended its construction. He had obtained a furlough for ten days, and while visiting near Fredericksburgh was captured. He had on his person a number of letters from various prominent rebels, among them a characteristic one from "Extra Billy" SMITH.

About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the extensive silver-plating establishment of S. BENSON & SON, in Bloomfield, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire. But a few weeks ago, the Messrs. BENSON had enlarged their establishment, and the loss therefore falls upon them all the more heavily. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at nearly $20,000, on which there was $13,000 insurance. Various circumstances go far to confirm the suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

In Sessions yesterday, City Judge McCUNN decided on the application of a father for the discharge of his infant son, who had enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, that as the infant had sworn upon his enlistment that he was over 18 years of age, he could not now be discharged. The late act of Congress was decisive.

The Stock Market was again firm and advancing on the Railway Stocks yesterday, and firm on Government securities. Gold steady—114⅛@114¼; Exchange, 126 ℘ cent. on London.

Business at the Produce Exchange was interrupted, by the enthusiastic meeting of merchants, in aid of recruiting for regiments already in the field and reduced in strength by the casualties of war. Moderate sales of Flour were reported at full prices. Wheat and Corn were in good request at uniform rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Whisky, Tallow, Rio Coffee, and Tobacco. Sugars were less active, and prices of New-Orleans lower. Cotton was dull and unsettled. The freight engagements were very moderate.

Intervention.

It is no fault of Lord PALMERSTON that intervention has not long ago become the policy of the British Government. Some shortsighted persons in Europe, as in this country, may have been induced to believe, from the English Premier's speech on Mr. LINDSAY's motion for Southern recognition, that his Lordship's opinions have undergone a change; but it must not be overlooked that in temporarily shelving that motion, Mr. FORSTER's amendment was purposely overslaughed—an amendment, in fact, pledging the Government to an honest and strict neutrality. During the remainder of the Parliamentary session, we may be safe from the assaults of such Southern sympathizers as LINDSAY and GREGORY, but we are perfectly justified in fearing the worst when the adjournment shall have left the question in the hands of Her Majesty's advisers, uncontroled, as they will then be, by their Parliamentary supporters.

The Cabinet of which Lord PALMERSTON is the head is simply a coalition, and not likely, therefore, to be unanimous on a question involving so many issues as the American difficulty. Hon. MILNER GIBSON, representing the party of Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, has made no secret of his opinions relative to this contest, and Earl RUSSELL and the Duke of Newcastle are understood to wish success to the United States, from respect to Constitutional Government. Still, Lord PALMERSTON wields the main power in the Cabinet, and it is not an impossibility that his Lordship, during the recess, shall succeed in finding a pretext for interference, depending upon the majority in the House of Commons to support him, when war has become an actual fact. PALMERSTON's action, since the outbreak of our troubles, has been an enigma to most men, and yet is of a piece with his entire career. Since his first appearance in public life, he has never allied himself with progress in any form, nor assisted the struggling nationalities of Europe in their aspirations after freedom. His foreign policy has been founded upon the foolish maxim, "*diviser pour regner*," and that policy he has inculcated, in and out of office, during nearly half a century, until he vainly imagines it has become, as it were, part of the fundamental law of his country. We can easily understand what his Lordship's feelings must be as he nears the close of his career. METTERNICH, dying with Italy wrenched from his grasp, suffered no such colossal disappointment as that now preying on the mind of PALMERSTON. For fifty long years he has stemmed the current of European diplomacy, balanced the chances of this or that policy, and, in fine, so remodeled the face of European affairs, that a Palmerstonian hue pervades everything. In his old age, when nigh fourscore, he sees a young and giant Power stepping into the arena, claiming its position as the first of military nations, and threatening to revolutionize his labors of half a century. No wonder that his Lordship hates a Power which he has so much cause to fear—a Power, too, armed with the most terrible, but at the same time beneficent, of all weapons—the Democratic principle.

But while admitting the hostility of Lord PALMERSTON and other English statesmen to this country, we need not ignore the various powerful interests in our favor—all the more powerful for their being founded in selfishness. We have, for instance, a strong body of supporters in Great Britain in the persons of the manufacturers, not merely of textile fabrics, such as cotton, wool, silk and flax, but of the hardware and other interests. True is it, that the former regret the loss of their cotton supply, but what value would any quantity of raw material be to them without the market to make it valuable? Their manufacturers say, and with great show of reason, "We may and we shall obtain cotton from other sources than the Southern States, but we never can obtain such a market as that opening up to us in the North and West." What these men regret is the loss of their market, and they are scarce likely to indorse any policy which will prejudice them with us in the future by closing up the avenues of their trade. There is another, and, perhaps, greater consideration in favor of peace—namely, the question of food. For the past fifteen years, England has been mainly dependent upon foreign nations for her grain supply, and this is particularly the case this year, when the harvests, both in England and France, threaten to fall far below the average. Odessa and the Danubian Principalities no longer compete with this country in grain exportations, and without the teeming riches of our Northern and Western States, Europe would be at a loss to feed her millions. According to Mr. CAIRD, a high agricultural authority in the House of Commons, all the countries in Europe do not send as much grain to England as the United States; and the same gentleman assured his hearers that while America, exclusive of Canada, forwarded to Great Britain, in 1861, no less than 3,591,991 quarters, the Russian supply only amounted to 1,047,743 quarters. It would be difficult to overestimate the power which we hold in our hands in consequence of the teeming riches of our soil; and certain is it that, with such a lever, we may move almost any Government in Europe in our favor.

Much has been said of late in regard to the Emperor NAPOLEON and his intentions relative to this country. It must be borne in mind, however, that no aristocracy exists in France, pledged by its very essence to hatred of the democratic principle; the Emperor himself, the child of revolution, has much in common with ourselves, and the democratic party in France—the genuine, trrue Republicans—his chief supporters, would not permit any assault whatever upon the democratic principle here or elsewhere. It is the policy of the Napoleonic dynasty to do away with small principalities and to erect great Powers, and France would be false to her entire history were she to attempt aught against the unity of this country, or to seek to break up a nation which has ever been a counterpoise to England.

But our greatest safeguard, after all, is the fear we inspire in the nations of Europe. A people who can put a million of men into the field without hindrance to the ordinary operations of trade and commerce; who can build an iron navy more numerous and powerful than those of the principal Governments of Europe; and who can find the means to carry on a gigantic war without recourse to foreign capitalists, can take care of themselves, spite of all threats of intervention. France would only damage herself in damaging us, and England, as the price of her interference, would not only lose her best market, but add at least a hundred millions sterling to her National debt.

Movements Around Richmond.

The news we have had from Gen. McCLELLAN's army, the last three or four days, shows a more cheering and hopeful condition of affairs than has existed since the battles of June. The vigor which Gen. HALLECK has brought to the conduct of the war is beginning to give forth its first fruits. The army is represented as being in as good condition and spirit now as ever it was. The men do not seem to be at all affected by the depression of feeling which has prevailed so extensively in the North; and their devotion to, and faith in their commander is as great as ever it was—if we may credit the all but unanimous testimony of correspondents. The army's confidence and courage has doubtless also by this time been vastly augmented by the news of the prodigious musters of troops called for by the President, and by the way in which these calls are being responded to by the people. Our gallant soldiers will now see that they are not to be left to wage hopeless battles with an enemy whose strength is twice or thrice as great as theirs; but that hundreds of thousands of comrades are hastening forward to stand by them shoulder to shoulder in their future contests. The order of the War Department peremptorily commanding all absentees who are capable of duty to return at once to field service, has already added to their strength hundreds of officers and thousands of men; and has had the best effect upon them. The employment of blacks as laborers has relieved them from a good deal of the excessive fatigue duty to which they have heretofore been subjected; and they see that it is only the beginning of a policy which will relieve them from unendurable labors, and save to thousands of them life and health. Their sanitary condition is greatly improving, owing to their healthier location, the addition of vegetables and fresh meats to their diet, and the general improvement in spirits and prospect of active service. They see also that the large and splendid army of Gen. POPE is, or soon will be, in a position where it can act as a coöperating force; and that his movements forbid that they should be compelled to lie much longer on the sultry banks of the James, watching against the assaults of a desperate and overpowering foe. More than all these in their good effects upon the soldiers, have been the daring and successful reconnoissances made by detachments of the army within the past week. The first expedition toward the rebel lines since Gen. McCLELLAN reached the James, was made a week ago to-day, when a force was sent northward, crossed the Chickahominy, penetrated as far as Gaines' Hill, and found that, in that direction, there was no enemy for a distance of nearly twenty miles. This was followed, on the next day, by the expedition to the south side of the James River, which was altogether successful, and has resulted in the occupation, by Gen. PORTER's Division, of the high grounds on the south bank, from which the enemy menaced our encampment, and in the discovery that the rebels had no great force south of the Appomattox. Again, this morning, we learn of a series of reconnoissances, under the immediate direction of Gen. McCLELLAN, made on Monday and Tuesday of this week, in the direction of Richmond, reaching to within ten miles of that city, and, after a series of brisk skirmishes, ending by the encamping of the reconnoitering parties upon Malvern Hill. The telegraph jubilantly announces that "the Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive;" and though as yet it necessarily does this on a small scale, it is sufficient to greatly encourage the troops, while the results and the discoveries made are highly gratifying to the country. The army is now all ready, in case the enemy should attempt to make an attack; and is eager for sufficient reinforcements, so as to be at once the attacking party.

The rebel army remains near Richmond in perfect quietude, while the detachments they have sent to the lower part of the Peninsula, and to the region of the York River, are too small to give us any trouble about them. It may seem strange that, after the victory which they claim to have achieved over our troops in the seven days battle, they should have remained for so long a time in inaction, when there has been such a chance of attacking us with overwhelming numbers. But discretion was the better part of valor. Their army was undoubtedly tremendously damaged in those engagements—so seriously, probably, that it has not been able to do anything more than slowly recruit its exhausted energies, and prepare for defence in the next onset. The stories that have come to us of late about the evacuation of Richmond, are evidently without foundation. But the rebels lack the power to come out from their capital and attack McCLELLAN at Harrison's Point.

By the close of this month our army in Virginia will be at least four times stronger than it was at the beginning of last month. And then we shall be prepared to try the issue of arms with the rebels around Richmond or on any other field.

THE GREAT STIMULUS.—It is a noteworthy sign that recruiting has improved just as there has appeared to be a better prospect of active work in the field—a greater likelihood of a speedy fight with the rebels. For a month after the President's call was issued, men were slow to enlist, as they feared there would be another year's lying still on the Potomac, or the Chickahominy, or the James, or some other Southern stream, with no enlivenment but digging trenches, and no record of glory but the stereotyped formula that "all was quiet," or that the "army was safe." But now, since new life has been infused into our military management, and since it is evident that the Army of the Union will be led to battle without a day's unnecessary delay, tens of thousands all over the land are quickly ranging themselves under the Star-spangled Banner, prepared to do a soldier's work or die a soldier's death for its defence. Assure to the muscular, dashing, venturous fighting men of the country rapid movements and a speedy sight of the foe, and all that are needed will be forthcoming quickly enough. This is the American style.

Mob Law and the Police.

If the occurrence in Brooklyn on Wednesday were an isolated fact, it might be permitted to pass with the obvious comment at first provoked. There is, however, too much reason to regard it as the outcropping of a general and dangerous conspiracy, the veins of which penetrate the ground we tread on in every conceivable direction. In the original plan of the Southern insurrection, corresponding insurrections throughout the North formed a conspicuous part of the programme. Some of the Democratic leaders in the Free States were in close alliance with the plotters. They declared the democratic masses would never permit the Government to make war upon the rebellion; or, to use the language of a now repentant adherent of the party, "any regiment moving down Broadway to wage war upon the South would be mobbed and destroyed by the people." It is a matter of evidence that the details of this universal outbreak of violence were arranged, so far as this City was concerned. Men were enrolled, the officers selected, methods of secret communication established, and, but for the irresistible popular reaction, occasioned by the rebel blunder in attacking Fort Sumter, MANSFIELD LOVELL would have led the mob of New-York to the plunder of Wall-street, and the sack of Fifth-avenue. The accomplices of that ingrate were overawed by the great patriotic uprising and constrained to silence and inactivity.

The plot, however, was a good plot. It has not been suffered to perish, and the moment the conspirators had taken heart from the news of National reverses, the agents of rebellion resumed the work of exciting domestic insurrection in the North. The mob is an unthinking monster. It requires nothing more than a plausible lie, well told and perseveringly persisted in, to give direction to its uncontrollable passions. The lies that the negroes are the cause of the war; that Abolitionism proposes to establish the equality of the races; that the poor whites are to be crowded out of the shops and the marts to make way for the blacks; these have been thoroughly impressed upon the ignorant, until they have become articles of faith. The first fruit of these implantings was gathered at Cincinnati. The Irish laborers rose in a body to drive the negroes from the city, and nothing but decided action on the part of the authorities saved the blacks from a bloody exodus. The same inspiration has produced effects hardly less decided and mischievous in Washington. We now hear of the negroes driven from New-Albany; and we have just seen a shameful demonstration of the same kind no further away than Brooklyn.

So far as our own City is concerned, we cannot exaggerate the necessity of prompt repressive action. Here the emissaries of secession are peculiarly busy and audacious. They note and encourage every germ of discontent. They are known to have exerted a disheartening influence upon enlistments. They have filled the minds of thousands with the false idea that the war has, through Abolition influences, been diverted from its initial purpose of restoring the Union, to that of emancipating four millions of negroes, who, freed, would at once enter into destructive competition with the laboring classes of the North. It is easy to understand the influence of such tales upon the unreflecting masses. They can no longer restrain their wrath at the cause of all the coming troubles. The negro instantly becomes an object of intense aversion. The truth is, however, the negro is but the stalking horse of more malicious designs. The great point is to institute the reign of disorder and violence in the North. When the mob-monster once fleshes its teeth, its appetite for blood and plunder is insatiable. If the beast be allowed to hunt the negro, it will not be long before he turns upon the white. If permitted to live a day, no class of society and no color is safe. Great would be the merit, and splendid the reward, of the conspirator who could boast to his Southern masters that the mob was in possession of New-York; that its wealth was at the mercy of plunderers; and that so many loyal and earnest supporters of the Government, and so many hot Abolitionists, had been swung to the lamp-posts, while the blacks had been pitilessly massacred. The story would be the fruition of all the rebel hopes. No victory in the field would be half as palatable.

It is of the utmost importance, in every point of view, that no disorder, however trifling, should be permitted to exist, simply because they are all aimed at the one frightful result. The instigators of the outbreak in Brooklyn should be sought with all the persistent ingenuity of the detective office. It should be proclaimed by the State and local authorities that all who, at this critical period, promote or participate in a riot shall be arrested for treason, and that the penalties of treason shall be unsparingly measured out to them. And, what is of the highest importance, the police should be prepared, sifted and disciplined, with direct reference to popular disturbances. The incident in Brooklyn, on Monday, showed them to be quite unprepared. This certainly is not ascribable to lack of warning, for Superintendent KENNEDY has had information for more than a year of the policy of secret popular irritation adopted by the rebels; has known that at any moment demonstrations of mob violence might be anticipated; and the public, confiding in his zeal and intelligence, have felt every assurance that such demonstrations would be not merely repressed, but prevented. The Superintendent has certainly disappointed these just expectations. He has a character for efficiency to recover, and he will most readily succeed in regaining it by employing the means at his disposal to penetrate the obscurity in which the instigators of these outbreaks wrap themselves, and bring them to the bar of justice, there to suffer the penalties of sedition. If this be beyond the reach of his ambition or beyond his power, the public may reasonably ask what is the worth of this elaborate and costly police machinery—its detectives, its patrolmen, its telegraph, its clubs, its revolvers and its drill, if, upon the first occasion for testing its value, it be found utterly wanting? When a thousand armed and disciplined men are within reach of the telegraphic click, why are they not summoned? If a preventive police be of the slightest service, why is there not prevention?

Canada Gets the Cold Shoulder.

The abstract of the late debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of Canada, published by us yesterday, can hardly have failed to take our readers by surprise, as we confess it did ourselves. We were not ignorant, indeed, of the fact that there is a considerable and growing party in England that favors not only allowing, but encouraging, the colonies to separate from the mother country, and set up for themselves whenever they feel so disposed. But we had supposed that this view was confined exclusively to a set of historical and political *doctrinaires*, and never for a moment entered the heads of practical statesmen. But it seems that the doctrine is not confined to historical philosophers, like Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, or economists, like COBDEN or BRIGHT, but is shared by the leaders of English politics, Tory as well as Liberal. The War Minister, Sir CORNWALL LEWIS, frankly avowed that with regard to the future relations of Canada and Great Britain, he "looked forward without apprehension or regret to the period when she might become an independent State." Mr. ROEBUCK said that "the Canadian people had been induced to believe that the maintenance of their independence was of the greatest importance to England; we ought," he tartly added, "to show them that *we do not care a farthing about their adherence to England*."

It is not difficult to detect the chief elements in the complex of motives and reasons that determine this view of the matter. There is a good deal of honest conviction in it, no doubt; and the economical doctrines now dominant in England, certainly push strongly towards such a theory of Colonial relations. But in regard to Canada there is obviously considerable spite mixed in with other elements. British pride is deeply piqued at the refusal of the Canadian Parliament to pass the militia bill, or, as Lord PALMERSTON put it, their "neglect to make due provision for their defence in case of invasion;" and is infinitely disgusted at such a lack of appreciation of the high honor England does Canada in keeping her on the imperial roll of her Colonies.

In the meantime, the Canadians can hardly fail to be sharply stung by the snubbing and sneers of the Metropolitan legislators. And all the more so, as they will feel how unjust is the implied taunt of the speakers in the House of Commons, that their failure to raise the militia force was owing to any undue love of theirs for their American neighbors. We can vouch for it that they deserve no such imputation. The Canadians fully share the British feeling toward the United States and share it with that fervor peculiar to provincials. And withal to be taunted with being "untrue to themselves," and to be told by PALMERSTON that in case of war they must take care of themselves!—this is a trial of patriotism and temper that must be hard indeed to bear.

The Canadians are very happy to hold on to the Mother country, and they would be fools if they did not, for she not only gives them her maternal protection but pays the bills, and is out of pocket many a cool million sterling in the way of subsidies for Canadian railways and steamship lines. But with a people that has any sense of honor, there is a point at which such pecuniary advantages cease to outweigh disadvantages of another nature. If the Canadians are to be treated in this cavalier-like style, they may take the advice to "go," sooner than might be expected. It is not impossible that the views of colonial relationship that have been officially set forth in Parliament, may one day be brought to the recollection of the British Government in a way that won't be the most agreeable.

IMPROVEMENT IN RECRUITING.—We are glad to learn that recruiting for the July call has improved so rapidly in this City, and throughout the State and country within the last ten days. This week, in New-York, it has been particularly brisk. If it goes on increasing for the next eight days, as it has done for the last eight, we shall have our State quota in the field before the 15th, and drafting for the three years' men will not need to be resorted to. We hope this will be the case.

There will doubtless be a rush to volunteer from to-day forward, as the bounty money arrived in the City yesterday, from Washington, and the men will now get the first installment of it cash in hand. The difficulties on this point heretofore, have been very embarrassing to recruiting officers, and very discouraging to those who desired to volunteer, but who could not leave their families penniless. They are now obviated. So let those who have been holding back on this ground, step up at once and volunteer.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. BYRON, called "Eily O'Connor," was to have been produced at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Owing to the death of a younger sister of Mrs. FLORENCE, the performance was postponed, and the audience was dismissed at the conclusion of the first piece.

CONCERTS AT SARATOGA.—This evening Mr. HARRY SAUNDERSON, assisted by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, gives a concert at Saratoga. No doubt it will be attended by a large and fashionable audience. To-morrow evening Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE also gives a concert, when he will perform imitations of LISZT, THALBERG, CHOPIN and GOTTSCHALK.

COUNTERFEITS AFLOAT.—Ten dollar bills, counterfeits on the Hatteras Bank of Connecticut, were extensively circulated last evening.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebel Forces Under Jeff. Thompson Defeated.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

CAIRO, Wednesday, July 6.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 3d, reports that a fight occurred seven miles from that town on Sunday, between a force of 4,000 Federals and the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON. The latter were driven back with great loss. The paper gives no further particulars. More fighting is anticipated.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that Commander BROWN, of the ram *Arkansas*, was wounded in the head at the time she ran the Federal gauntlet.

An officer from Tuscumbia says, on Saturday some rebel cavalry burned the station-houses at Leighton, 10 miles from Tuscumbia, and at Jonesboro', 15 miles from the same place, on the Memphis and Charleston road.

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION DIST. OF JACKSON,
BOLIVAR, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—In order to maintain peace and quiet and protect persons and property from molestation or injury in this District, it will be necessary to occupy this place with a small force until the close of our national difficulties. And in order that our troops may easily protect themselves against the guerrilla bands infesting the country, it is necessary to erect fortifications.

I do, therefore, hereby call upon all owners of slaves living within ten miles of this post to forward at once to these headquarters at least three-fourths of their male slaves, from the ages of sixteen to forty-five years, to aid in said work. A blanket or quilt will be furnished by the owner, if possible, to every two slaves forwarded.

Rations, cooking utensils and working implements will be furnished by the Quartermaster. It is hoped that there will be no delay in at once responding to this call. And it is confidently believed that the patriotic citizens of Hardeman County will gladly coöperate with our troops in putting a stop to the destruction of life and property which is disgracing our country and race. By order of

Brig.-Gen. L. F. ROSS.

F. A. DALLAM, A. A. G.

SPECULATORS PROSCRIBED.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, CORINTH, July 26.

To Brig.-Gen. J. T. Quimby, Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: Examine the baggage of all speculators coming South, and, when they have specie, turn them back. If medicine and other contraband articles, arrest them and confiscate the contraband articles. Jews should receive special attention.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

GEN. BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

ORDER GOVERNING THE USE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
IN CAMP, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., July 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.—The following orders in reference to the military telegraph lines and operators in this district will be observed, viz.:

1. Lines and stations will be established only by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, in accordance with instructions of the General commanding, and they will be discontinued or changed by the same authority only, except when operators are accompanying movable columns.

2. Operators will be assigned to duty, and transferred or relieved by the Superintendent alone.

3. The operators at all camps and stations will be put upon the same footing as Clerks in the Quartermaster or Commissary Department, and will be furnished with tents or suitable quarters, and with such office-tables and seats as the Quartermaster may be able to procure or make. Operators are expected to provide their personal camp outfit, mess furniture, bedding, &c. They will be allowed one ration a day each (in kind), and in the field will be assigned by the commanding officer to some suitable mess, or given such facilities as the case may allow for messing themselves.

4. No one but the regularly detailed orderlies shall enter the telegraph offices without special permit from the commanding officer, nor shall any person loiter or lounge in or about them. Guards will be posted for the execution of this order.

5. The commanding officer shall see that the operators remain habitually at their posts (one being at all times, night and day, with the instrument), and that they are attentive to their duties, and will report any neglect to the superintendent of telegraphs or to the commanding General.

6. Military dispatches shall have precedence over all commercial or private business, and, if necessary, to the entire exclusion of these last. Operators must exercise a sound discretion in relation to forwarding military dispatches, sending first those which are most important.

7. The excessive use of the telegraph for business which is unimportant or which could be transmitted by mail, is interfering materially with the public interests, and must be discontinued. Important dispatches only will be sent by telegraph, and they will be made as brief as is consistent with a clear expression of the meaning. Operators shall invite the attention of the commanding officer of the station to any non-observance of these requirements, and report them, if necessary, to the Superintendent for the action of the Commanding General.

By command of Major-Gen. BUELL.
JAMES B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. WRIGHT, A. A. G.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

A Severe Fight at Newark—A Body of Rebels Severely Handled—The Place Captured—Alexandria Plundered, &c.

PALMYRA, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A severe fight occurred at Newark, Knox County, Missouri, on Friday evening last.

About a thousand guerrillas, under PORTER, approached the town, an hour before sunset, and were met by parts of two companies of the State Militia, under Capt. LAIN, numbering seventy-five men.

The guerrillas charged on our troops, and were repulsed, when they dismounted and drove Capt. LAIN into the town, where a severe struggle took place, resulting in the capitulation of our forces, who were immediately paroled by the guerrillas.

Our loss was four killed and four wounded. The rebels acknowledge seventy-three killed and a large number wounded.

PORTER's gang carried off all the arms and camp equipage of our troops.

On Sunday the State forces of Cols. GUITAR, MEIGS, CLAPPER and CALDWELL passed through Newark in pursuit of PORTER.

On Saturday evening, a band of one hundred guerrillas took possession of Alexandria, Mo. They then seized all the arms and ammunition they could find, and did considerable other plundering, after which they left.

About three hundred men went down on Sunday, from Keokuk, and arrested some thirty rebel sympathizers, and took them to Keokuk.

GUERRILLAS ROUTED IN CHARITON COUNTY.

A letter to the same paper, dated Laclide, Linn County, says:

"Lieut.-Col. ALEX. M. WOOLFOLK, of this post, with three hundred men attacked a company of eighty guerrillas some twelve or fifteen miles northeast of Keytsville, Chariton County, near the bend of Chariton River, on the 30th of July, about 8 P. M., and routed them *elegantly*—killing eight, and wounding fifteen or twenty, without the loss of a man, killed or wounded, on our side.

A large rebel force crossed the Missouri River at Moberly's Landing, above Brunswick, on the evening of the 31st July, at which place they captured a steamboat. This force will cross the railroad, over 1,000 strong. The rebel PORTER crossed the railroad, going north, on the 31st July, with from 1,200 to 1,500 men. He superintends over 2,000 armed and desperate men, north of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to-day, and is daily recruiting, which in a few days will increase to a formidable army, to say nothing of the plunderings and murders to be perpetrated by such an undisciplined and lawless force."

OUTRAGES AT CARROLLTON.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Carrollton, July 30, says:

"Yesterday a party of rebels, about 60 or 65 strong, headed by Capt. JOHN MERRICK, late of PRICE's army, entered the town of Carrollton, about 12 o'clock, halted in the street, whilst MERRICK and others dismounted and entered the printing office, (Carrollton *Democrat*,) taking with them a sledge, and broke the press into pieces, and scattered the type and material to the four winds; after which they mounted their horses and marched south in the direction of the Sugar Tree Bottom, where there is a force concentrating, from all accounts, several hundred strong. Some of this party, in leaving, stated they were going to Richmond to report. This party has been robbing Union men of their guns and horses, and other things that might suit them, though in passing through Carrollton they interrupted nothing but the printing press, [illegible].

On Sunday evening last, four soldiers of Capt. DAVIS's Company, of Richmond, were sent to this County to put up some bills, notifying the citizens of this County to report themselves at Richmond for military purposes, according to the late call of Gen. SCHOFIELD. As they were riding near a cornfield, in the vicinity of Judge DOBINS', some one shot from the field, wounding two of the soldiers, one seriously, and has since resulted in his death, and one slightly, with a shot in the fleshy part of the arm. The other two soldiers retreated back to Judge DOBINS', and while they were there a party of six or seven rebels came to Judge DOBINS' and captured the two, since which they have not been heard of. Doubtless they have been murdered. Judge DOBIN furnished a horse and buggy to bring the wounded soldiers to his house, where he gave them as good treatment as he could. The wounded soldier died at Judge DOBINS'. This party of rebels is concentrating their forces in that vicinity, which is some eight or ten miles southwest of Carrollton, probably for the purpose of committing other depredations of a more serious character.

FROM PARIS, MONROE COUNTY.

On Wednesday evening, July 30, a band, under the lead of JOE THOMPSON, (many of whom had taken the oath and given bond,) entered Paris, cut down the flag pole, took the Sheriff and the clerks of the Circuit and County Courts prisoners, forced the keys of the jail from the jailor, set at liberty a man who was indicted for murder in the first degree, demanded of the Sheriff the warrant of commitment and all the money which he had collected for taxes, (but he having disposed of it, they got none.) They took the two clerks to the jail, in a room of which was the Clerk's office, and forced the Clerk of the Circuit Court to deliver such indictments as JOE THOMPSON wanted. They took from some of the stores such goods as suited them, amounting to hundreds of dollars, pressed a wagon, and then loaded it and drove it off, forced the people to deliver their money, furnished them supper, &c. About night some four hundred joined them, also taking supper. After dark they left, taking off one prisoner. Next morning McNEIL, with several hundred men, entered town about daylight, having marched all night. He had a battery of three pieces, and his men were well equipped. At night, having learned that PORTER, with a large force, was skedaddling north through the county, Col. McNEIL left about dark in pursuit. PORTER's gang, as they passed through, took a great many horses, bridles and saddles. Major CALDWELL and others, with a heavy force, battery, &c., were in pursuit.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

THE EXPLOIT OF THE ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

VICKSBURGH, July 17.

At 6 o'clock on the 15th inst., while the *Arkansas* was in Old River, into which the Yazoo empties, about one and a half miles from the Mississippi, she made out three of the enemy's vessels bearing down upon her—one an iron-clad gunboat, the others rams. In a few minutes they were within range, and commenced the action. The ram was more deliberate and cautious, approaching till within a few hundred yards, when she opened with her bow battery. At this the enemy turned and fled, the *Arkansas* pursuing directly after the gunboat, raking her by frequent discharges from her forward guns. The port bow gun was disabled. But in twenty minutes from the time the running began, the enemy deserted their guns, having been whipped by the starboard bow gun alone! The fight began at close range, which was gradually decreased to about forty yards, and when at this latter distance the port-bow gun was again brought into action, and commenced to assist its mate to demolish the Yankees' river pride. The effect of these terrible engines was soon apparent. The crippled duck commenced his favorite dodge of hunting for shallow water, and for this purpose sheered into the left bank of the river, exposing himself to the port broadside of the *Arkansas*, which was poured into him at a depression, and went crashing through his sides and bottom. He did not return the fire. As he fell behind, our steam battery commenced the raking process again, which caused the rascal to haul down his colors, set a white flag, and desert his vessel.

Now, the moral of this is that our batteries and people have been afraid of a set of cowards, who stood less hammering when brought in front of an equal foe than history has heretofore recorded. The fellow ran away without scratching us.

The two "swift and stiff" rams of Commodore ELLET were making splendid time down stream, and we, in the hope of disabling or destroying them with our guns, pushed on after, but they gained steadily and gave us breathing time before the final struggle, which was soon to come. As we rounded a point the immense fleet came in view. The river seemed to be blocked up by armed vessels of all descriptions. There was the majestic *Hartford* and *Brooklyn* and half-a-dozen other boats, together with the cumbersome and unwieldy up-river boats, besides rams, mortarboats and transports by the score. All were under way taking position. It seemed to me that their plan was to form a complete line across the river in the shape of the letter V, the point up stream; the *Hartford* occupying the van and centre, the *Brooklyn* immediately astern, the right and left wings being composed of rams and gunboats of both classes. We made one dash to break the left wing, near FARRAGUT's flagship. As we approached the enemy looked on in *mute wonder and astonishment*. Not a gun was fired at long range. All were waiting for the moment when the dreadful missiles would be most effective. The large sloop had her 11-inch guns charged with solid shot and bided their time with steadiness, never diverging an inch from their position; the little ones, however, edged off to the right and left, bows up stream. Gunboat No. 6 fired the first gun, loaded with grape, but with too much depression. It fell short. At the same instant the port bow gun of the *Arkansas* sent a solid shot crushing through one of the iron-clads, which alone sent her to the flank. As we neared the *Hartford*, a ram (the *Lancaster*) took up her position just ahead of us, but the port gun blew her up, and the crew jumped overboard on all sides, the *Arkansas* running through the sinking, drowning people. Now we were in the midst of the *melee*; broadsides came as fast as blows from a blacksmith's hammer; crash came the shot and grape through the ports. *But we were through.* As soon as we came in front of Vicksburgh the enemy below showed signs of a stampede. They forthwith burned a mortarboat, their transports got up steam, and had not our crew been exhausted we could have destroyed the whole bevy.

But the thing was not over for the day. At sundown FARRAGUT's fleet commenced passing down, eight going down and exchanging shots with us as they passed. But as we were not at our favorite range, we have no idea what damage we inflicted.

Before closing, I must pay my respects to the "sturdy" rams that were to pounce upon us. The rascals gave us a very wide berth; and I would advise ABRAHAM I. to dispense with Col. ELLET, Medical Cadet ELLET, Lieut. ELLET, etc., etc., (see Phœnix's Survey of Mission Dolores Railroad.) No doubt they whizzed away at *Mr. Montgomery's* light boats, but when they heard the ring of the true metal from our vessel, they "skedaddled."

AN ADDRESS FROM VAN DORN.

VICKSBURGH, July 16.

To the Troops Defending Vicksburgh:

Your conduct thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self-possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar boats, you have given assurances that the city entrusted to your care will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon, nor the noisy threatenings of bomb shells. Such exhibitions of fury seem but to arouse you and to animate the tedium of camp life. You await a more formidable demonstration. Impotent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will fail. When he is master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shore will crimson with your blood, and every hill that looks down upon it will be the sepulchre of a thousand freemen.

Soldiers! To have been one among the defenders of Vicksburgh, will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever. Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The Commanding General will take pleasure, and it is his duty, in forwarding the distinguished among you to the General commanding the department for honorable mention in general orders. It is his pride to be your commander.

The steamer *Arkansas* is immortal, and above his praise. She commands the admiration of the world.

By order of Major-Gen. EARL VAN DORN.
M. M. KIMBALL,
Major and A. A. General.

THE NIGHT ATTACK ON GEN. McCLELLAN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 1, 1862.

A large force of artillery, including many heavy guns, having been placed in position at and below Coggin's Point, yesterday, and sighted, opened on McCLELLAN's fleet and camp, this morning, at 1 o'clock. The firing continued fiercely for two hours. The enemy's gunboats replied very feebly, doing no damage. At the first round from our guns, every light in the fleet was extinguished. Heavy damage is supposed to have been inflicted. The enemy was evidently greatly alarmed. A great crashing was heard in the river, whether from our balls or the vessels colliding is unknown. The entire fleet disappeared this morning at daylight, and such of McCLELLAN's camp as was visible seemingly in great commotion. One man was killed, on our side, and six wounded—two, belonging to the Page Battery, badly—all caused by an accident to our own guns.

PETERSBURGH, Aug. 1—P. M.

The casualties last night were: Wm. F. Dalton, of Louisiana, killed; Thomas Farquhar, of Richmond, severely wounded in the thigh; Patrick Graham, of Richmond, slightly in the left shoulder—all of Dabney's Battery. Also, H. Clackey, of Hanover, both hands mangled and subsequently amputated, and John Brooks, of Hanover, slightly burned—both of Page's Battery. Four others were slightly wounded.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

On Thursday last fourteen transports, loaded with troops, left Harrison's Landing, and steamed down James River. This accords with previous rumors we have mentioned, to the effect that, having fortified his naturally strong position, McCLELLAN is sending off all the men he can spare to reinforce the Yankee armies on the Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers. From a gentleman who left West Point at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, we have some interesting news from the Peninsula. There is no truth in the report of the appearance of the enemy's troops at West Point on Saturday. At Gloucester Point there is one Yankee gunboat and one transport. There is believed to be a force of the enemy at Yorktown, but this is uncertain. At Williamsburgh there are 500 Yankees, who are said to be so much frightened that they hold themselves in readiness for immediate flight on the first rumor of the approach of the Confederates. They have piled straw and dry wood around the churches and the college, to which they will apply the torch when forced to evacuate.

AN ATTACK UPON SUMMERSVILLE, VA.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

LYNCHBURGH, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, dated Narrows of New River, July 28, *via* Dublin, July 29, says: "The gallant Maj. BAILEY, commanding four companies of cavalry—in all about 150 men, sent to the rear of the enemy by Col. McCAUSLAND—stormed Summersville, the county seat of Nicholas, Friday morning at daylight, and killed and captured the entire garrison, including the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, named STARR, three other commissioned officers, and sixty-two non-commissioned and privates—killing a large number. A few prisoners were paroled. Not being able to bring away the large quantities of Commissary, Quartermaster and ordnance stores found at the place, Maj. BAILEY committed them to the flames. Maj. B. brought [illegible] a large number of Enfield rifles and sabres. The prisoners arrived this morning at the Salt Sulphur Springs. The notorious renegade and spy, Dr. WILLIAM RUCKER, is among the prisoners. The telegraph office was destroyed, and the Government operator captured. This dash is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war in this section. Its successful execution spread the wildest consternation and dismay throughout the Yankee army in the neighborhood."

PANIC AT STRASBURG.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 29.

From a gentleman recently from Strasburg, we learn that there occurred a panic among the Yankees at that place on last Wednesday week. A hurricane sweeping from the South raised a great line of dust in the road leading from Front Royal. The Yankees, some two thousand in number, thought the army of the ubiquitous "Stonewall" was certainly upon them. Setting fire to all their tents and stores they fled in confusion, the greater number of them not halting till they arrived in Winchester. The amount of property destroyed by them in this panic is estimated at between $30,000 and $40,000.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Dispatches to the Richmond Papers.

TUPELO, July 30, 1862.

Information received at headquarters states that Gen. ARMSTRONG, with the cavalry of the Army of the West, has taken Courtland, Alabama, capturing one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and six cars. Our loss was two killed and eight wounded. The citizens of Courtland are frantic with delight at our appearance. Our next destination is Chattanooga.

Three Yankee captains and five lieutenants, captured at Courtland, arrived here to-night. Gen. ARMSTRONG's official report states that on the 28th he attacked the enemy at Courtland, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and took 133 prisoners, including eight commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers and men were paroled. The enemy's loss was three killed and wounded. Our loss was one. He also captured six wagons, with horses attached, and equipments, a large number of arms, the camp and garrison equipments of four companies, and a quantity of supplies, including 500 bushels of corn, in sacks. The dépot, telegraph line, bridge and trestle work were destroyed.

Gen. ARMSTRONG defeated the enemy at Turn Creek taking fourteen prisoners. ROSECRANS' division is at Tuscumbia.

TUPELO, July 29, 1862.

The enemy made a demonstration on our front today with a cavalry force. It is supposed that the movement was made with the intention of destroying the railroad track at some point above. If so, the movement has been anticipated, and the designs of the Yankees frustrated. Our forces extend north of Guntown.

CHATTANOOGA, July 29, 1862.

BUELL's forces are marching up the Sequatchie valley towards Pikeville.

GRANADA, July 29, 1862.

Our guerrillas have recaptured Brownsville, Tenn., and burned 3,000 bales of cotton, purchased by Yankees.

Passengers from Memphis report that our guerrillas have burnt several federal transports on the Tennessee River, near Eastport.

JACKSON, July 29, 1862.

Persons from the opposite side of the river report 600 new Yankees. The federals carried off 2,000 slaves. They have occupied Madisonville, La.

DOCTORS SUBJECT TO DRAFT.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, July 25, 1862.

Col. S. Bassett French, Aid-de-Camp to Governor of Virginia, Executive Department, Richmond:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 22d inst., whether the Virginia Act of Assembly, exempting one physician for every two thousand inhabitants, will be respected by the enrolling officers, I have to inform you that the Act of Exemption of the Confederate States Congress expressly enumerates the classes of persons to be exempted; and leaves the Secretary of War no further discretion in the matter. Physicians are not included therein, and consequently our enrolling officers have no power to exempt them.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM THE NIECE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Cincinnati *Times* has a private letter, dated Richmond, May 7, which was written by Mrs. HELEN M. KEARY, a niece of JEFF. DAVIS. The following is the document:

MY DEAR MOTHER AND FANNIE: Dr. GWIN and his son and daughter (Miss LUCY) expect to leave tomorrow or next day, for Mississippi, and Miss LUCY has promised me that if Vicksburgh is not in the hands of the enemy when they reach there, that she will go out to see you, and let you know how I am; but if she cannot get to Vicksburgh, she says she will arrange it so that you can get this letter by private hands. She will spend the Summer with her uncle GWIN, in Marshall County, Miss. Her mother is in Baltimore, and the Yankees will not let her come home.

I heard from Mr. KEARY on Thursday; he is quite well, but has had to bear many hardships. The weather is very cold and rainy, and they have had some awful marches to take. The Louisiana Brigade is now with Gen. JACKSON, in EWELL's Division, at "Swift Run Gap," in the mountains, between Staunton and Harrisonburgh. You will find it on the map of Virginia. They expect a battle shortly with the Yankees under Gen. BANKS. When I think of his situation, and the dark gloom that now hovers over our country I am ready to sink with despair, and would give Worlds if I could only be by my dear husband's side, but it is impossible. There is a probability of Gen. JACKSON's army falling back on Richmond, and, in view of this, no lady is allowed to go up on the railroad to Gordonsville, for fear, if allowed to one, that many others would wish to do it, which would incommode the army. His letter to me was written in a sad tone, which distressed me very much—he said that all his recruits but ten were sick, and had been sent back to the rear, where he was afraid they would suffer for want of attention. They have been obliged (officers and men) to sleep on the ground with very scant covering, and no tents since last February, when the army retreated from Manassas. Now they have a fly for every eight men, which affords some protection from the rain and snow, but very little from the cold weather. Mr. KEARY could not write to me for ten days after he reached there, because it was raining, and he had no shelter to write under to keep his paper dry. Gen. JOHNSON is falling back from the Peninsula or Yorktown, and Uncle Jeff. thinks that we had better go to a safer place than Richmond. We have not decided yet where we shall go, but I think to North Carolina, to some far-off country town, or, perhaps, to South Carolina. I will write to you from there the very first opportunity. If JOHNSON fails as far back as Richmond, all our troops from Gordonsville and "Swift Run Gap" will also fall back to this place, and make one desperate stand against McCLELLAN. If you will look at the map, you will see that the Yankees are approaching Richmond from three different directions—from Fredericksburgh, Harrisonburgh and Yorktown. Oh! God, defend this people with thy powerful arm, is my constant prayer. Oh, mother, Uncle JEFF. is miserable. He tries to be cheerful and bear up against such a continuation of troubles, but Oh, I fear he cannot live long if he does not get some rest and quiet. Our reverses distress him so much, and he is so weak and feeble it makes my heart ache to look at him. He knows that he ought to send his wife and children away, and yet he cannot bear to part with them, and we all dread to leave him, too. VARINA and I had a hard cry about it to-day. There was Confirmation in the Church, to-day, and we all hoped so much that he would go forward for confirmation. But he did not; yet I have hope that he will do so before the Bishop leaves here.

Oh, what a blow the fall of New-Orleans was! It liked to have set us all crazy here. Everybody looks depressed, and the cause of the Confederacy seems drooping and sinking; but if God is with us, who can be against us? Our troops are not doing as well as we expected. At the battle of Shiloh many of our men acted very cowardly indeed, and one Colonel laid down behind a log, and would not get up even when threatened by his commanding officer with a rifle ball if he did not return to his duty. And at Yorktown, in a skirmish of Gen. COBB's Division, our men gave back, and if it had not been for a Georgia regiment, they would have taken some of our best rifle-pits. The regiments that are most apt to run are from North Carolina and Tennessee. I am thankful to say that the Mississippi and Louisiana troops behave gloriously whenever called on to fight.

Uncle JEFF. thinks you are safe at home, as there will be no resistance at Vicksburgh, and the Yankees will hardly occupy it; and even if they did, the army would gain nothing by marching into the country, and a few soldiers would be afraid to go so far into the interior. Yet I feel anxious, because I cannot hear from you. You might possibly get some one in town to send me a letter by somebody coming on here. There must be persons passing constantly. Direct your letters to me, care of President DAVIS, Richmond, Va., and then when I leave here they will be forwarded to me.

If Miss GWIN does not leave to-morrow, I will try to get some other person who is going home to take it. Her brother is at Yorktown, and as the Yankees may make an attack as soon as they know we are retreating, and he does not wish to leave on the eve of a battle—so they may be delayed for several days. We think now that we shall go to Raleigh to-morrow, but have not positively decided yet.

Your ever affectionate,
HELEN M. KEARY.

MAY 9.—Since writing the above, Miss LUCY GWIN has decided not to go to Mississippi with her father; so I shall send this by some other opportunity. We all leave here to-morrow morning for Raleigh. Three gunboats are now in the James River, on their way to this city, and may probably reach here in a few hours; so we have no longer any time to delay. I would rather go to-day, but VARINA imagines that she cannot get ready, and I only hope that we have not delayed too long already. I shall then be cut off from all communication with Mr. KEARY, and I expect to have no longer any peace. I am afraid to think how long it may be before I shall see him. If I had known this, I should have remained with you, but I have to try now to bear all my troubles alone, without even a letter of sympathy from FANNY or you. I will write again from Raleigh, and FANNY must write me a letter and direct it to Raleigh; perhaps I may get it. It would give me so much comfort to hear from my dear mother and FANNIE, and to know that you were all well and safe. I shall make my way to Mr. KEARY if there is any way to do it. I am afraid that Richmond will fall into the hands of the enemy, as there is no way to keep back the gunboats. James River is so high that all the obstructions that our people have placed in the river have been washed away; so there is no help for the city; she will either submit, or else be shelled, and I think the latter alternative will be resorted to.

Uncle JEFF. was confirmed last Tuesday in St. Paul's Church, by Bishop JOHNS. He was baptized at home in the morning, before church.

Do try to get a letter to me in some way. Direct some to Raleigh, and some to Richmond.

May God, in his mercy, protect and deliver us from the misery and affliction which now surround us, is my constant prayer. Yours, ever devotedly,
HELEN M. KEARY.

The Steamships Anglo-Saxon and Hibernian.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 23d ult.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry at 8:40 P. M. of the 27th ult.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 568, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—Vigorous War Measures—Good Prospects of Recruiting in all the States—Belle Boyd in Custody.

CONCERNING DRAFTING—Its Process and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject—Who are Exempts and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—What has Happened in Gen. McClellan's Command—Full Details of all Events from our Special Correspondents.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—The News from Gen. Pope's Command—His Advance to Culpepper Courthouse.

THE AMENDED TARIFF—The New Rates of Customs Duties from August 1, 1862—Alphabetical Catalogue of all Dutiable and Exempted Articles—The Specific and Ad Valorem Duties—Articles removed from the Exempted to the Dutiable List.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ARABIA—The British Press on the Present Situation of Affairs in America—Important Debate in Parliament on Canadian Affairs—Departure of the French Admiral for Mexico.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

An invaluable number.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

DOUGHERTY.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, suddenly, NATHANIEL DOUGHERTY, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the papers on Friday.

JAFFRAY.—At his residence in Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, RICHMOND WOODRIFF JAFFRAY, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Annunciation, (Rev. Dr. Seabury's,) in 14th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MILNOR.—At Savage's Station, Va., on Friday, July 25, WILLIAM H. MILNOR, M. D., son of the late Rev. Dr. James Milnor, of this City, while serving as Surgeon with the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers.

PATTISON.—At Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARIANNA PATTISON, daughter of the late James Pattison.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her grandfather, Robert Pattison, No. 63 Morton-st., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

REFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 6, suddenly, LOUIS REFORD, Esq., son of Louis Reford, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 West 14th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Belfast, Philadelphia and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

SCHARFF.—In Newark, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, HENRY MELVILLE, youngest son of Wessel and Mary C. Scharff, aged 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Centre-st. dépot on the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, MARGARET STEPHENSON, wife of William Stephenson, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, No. 123 East 24th-st. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

TWOHIG.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, of cholera infantum, DAVID MAXWELL TWOHIG, only child of David J. and the late Mary E. Twohig, aged 10 months and 14 days. The remains were taken to Flatbush Cemetery.

VAN BUSKIRK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, WILLIAM VAN BUSKIRK, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel Scott, No. 6 West 41st-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, DAVID J. VAN WINKLE, aged 49 years, 10 months and 19 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 31 Cottage-place, at 8 o'clock this (Thursday) evening. The remains will be taken to Mount Repose, Haverstraw, N. Y., at 8 o'clock on Friday morning.

☞ California and Havana papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 369.—Aug. 6, 1862.

38, 3, 50, 54, 61, 60, 9, 28, 10, 70, 25, 44.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 370.—Aug. 6, 1862.

20, 8, 76, 60, 1, 48, 77, 15, 49, 54, 53, 55, 38.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 317.—Aug. 6, 1862.

28, 72, 48, 12, 39, 2, 41, 10, 46, 62, 74, 7.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 296.—Aug. 6, 1862.

54, 56, 1, 60, 39, 69, 27, 61, 52, 78, 19, 32, 6.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.
"THE DOG STAR RAGES."
The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip to purchase
ICE PITCHERS
OF
LUCIUS HART.

CIGAR DEPOT.

Manilla No. 2.	Havana Londres.
Manilla Cheroots No. 2.	Havana Canchas.
Principe.	Havana Regalia.
South American.	All kinds German Cigars.

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
L. KELLNER, No. 91 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SECOND SERIES
OF
TRAIN'S
UNION SPEECHES!
IS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES,
SECOND SERIES.
DELIVERED IN ENGLAND
DURING THE PRESENT AMERICAN WAR,
Since the publication of the "FIRST SERIES."
BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ.,
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Containing all the speeches delivered by GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN in England, up to the present time, since the publication of the first volume of his Union Speeches. It is complete in one large octavo volume, printed in the best style. Price 25 cents a copy, or five copies for $1, and is published and for sale by
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EVERY LOYAL CITIZEN IN THE UNITED STATES SHOULD GET A COPY OF IT.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will be supplied at $2 a dozen, or $14 a hundred, and they will please send on their orders at once for what they want of the "SECOND SERIES OF TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES," as it will prove to be a more popular selling book even than the "First Series."

Copies of the SECOND SERIES OF TRAIN'S UNION SPEECHES will be sent at once, free of postage, per first mail, on remitting the price for the quantity wanted to the publishers, in a letter. Price of single copies per mail, post-paid, 25 cents, or five copies for $1.

Agents and Canvassers wanted everywhere to engage in the sale of this work, who can make large wages at it.

Address all orders for whatever quantity you may wish, at the above rate, to the publishers,
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For sale in New-York by F. A. BRADY; DICK & FITZGERALD; W. J. POOLEY & CO.; and by all other Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

WHO ARE EXEMPT AND WHO ARE NOT.

The New Militia Law of the State of New-York, with all blank Forms, Returns, &c., &c.
Passed April 23, 1862.
Price, 25 cents. Published by
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 16 Nassau-st.
Sold by Stationers generally.

WHO ARE TO BE DRAFTED?
WHO ARE EXEMPT? FOR INFORMATION SEE "IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED."
A Pamphlet on Militia and Pension Laws.
Price 10 cents. For sale, exemption papers prepared, at SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Office, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

HEADLEY'S GREAT REBELLION.
Agents' Canvassing Books
will be ready Aug. 4, 1862.
HURLBUT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT!—WHO ARE NOT!—In press, will be issued immediately, in pamphlet form, THE NEW MILITIA LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, together with the MILITIA LAW of the State of New-York, passed April 23, 1862. Every white male citizen should have it. Single copies, by mail, six cents.
T. R. DAWLEY, Publisher, corner Reade and Centre sts.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS.
No. 39 Chambers-st., Aug. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY next, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 9, third story, in the building of the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, corner of Centre and White sts., SIMEON DRAPER, auctioneer, a portion of the cargo of the steamer *Nassau*, consisting of 4,000 long Enfield Rifled Muskets, in perfect order—triangular Bayonets, 16 in., 58-100 in. bore, London make.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment. No 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris

NECK TIES

positively at *just half* the usual prices. Splendid ties, both black and fancy, at 15, 25 and 35 cents. *Richest and most expensive ties imported, at 60 cents.* DEALERS SUPPLIED at prices which no other house in New-York can *possibly* name. Ladies' and gents' *pure linen* handkerchiefs. Ladies', from $1 to $4 50; gents', $2 to $6 per dozen. Suspenders, hosiery, gloves, under-shirts and drawers; *also, the best muslin shirt in New-York, at $2.* EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—We will send $10 worth or *more* to any part of the United States, the cash to be paid to the Express Company, *if the goods suit*; *if not*, they can be returned *by express, at our expense.*
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DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMplaints cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts., sold by the druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT

joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters,
No. 61 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant,
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PATRIOTS, ATTEND!

The meeting called for Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of forwarding Capt. Howland's company of volunteers—THE MONITORS—was postponed in consequence of the severe storm, till THURSDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at the same place and hour.

Let all who wish to choose associates of good character for themselves, their sons or friends, as well as those who are willing to assist in forwarding such an enterprise, either by pecuniary means or recruiting, attend the meeting.

Addresses may be expected by Hon. JAS. W. BEEKMAN and ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., A. U. S. District-Attorney, and others.

Ladies are invited to attend.

MILITIA EXEMPTION
PAPERS DRAWN AND FILED
by J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.,
Near 34th-st.

I HOLD THE FOLLOWING NAMED packages of money, letters, &c., belonging to sick and deceased soldiers, in my hands, subject to the order of the owners:

JOHN P. WEEKS, 5th New-Hampshire, Co. K.
ROBERT SHINE, Mount Hope, Pennsylvania.
C. C. DENNIS, 9th New-York Cavalry, China, Wyoming County, N. Y.
NATHAN CROUSE, for KATHARINE CROUSE.
JOHN BUNCE, 67th Regiment Ohio Vol. Militia.
ADAM PETINGER.
JAMES POOLEY, 1st New-York, Co. —.
WATSON DUNKLE, Collinsburgh Post-office, Clarion County, Pa.
OWEN JOHNSON, 4th Michigan, Co. F.
WM. ALLEN, Andover, Mass.

C. CARPENTER,
Transportation Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, New-York.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall. And evenings, at No. 45 East 28th-st.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION—NOS. 48 AND 50 East 32d st., near 4th-av., by Col. W. W. TOMPKINS. Daily from 8 to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5½ P. M. Evening Class, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 7½ o'clock. Artillery, Cavalry and Light Infantry tactics inculcated.

MILITARY EXEMPTS!—SAVE HOURS OF delay at the City Hall by applying at once for your certificates to H. W. BOOKSTAVER and J. R. CUMING, Notaries, front room, third floor, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place. Fee, 25 cents; Office hours, 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR exempt papers drawn and filed, and avoid the crowd and detention at the City Hall, by calling on NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Fee, 25 cents.

CARD TO EXEMPTS.—JOHN O. HIGGINS, Commissioner of Deeds, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., will prepare papers for exempt persons under the Militia law, every day from 7 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 7 P. M.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers, as required by the act without delay. Fee 25 cents. Apply to P. COOKE, Notary-Public, No. 37 Park-row, office of the *Scientific American*.

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under any circumstance, without the affidavit, made by 15th August.
J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway.

EXEMPTION PAPERS PREPARED.—THE new law requires all persons claiming exemption to file their proof on or before Aug. 15, 1862. SHELDON'S Bounty and Pension Agency, No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, Room No. 6.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC OF SIXTEEN pieces wishes an engagement in a Brigade. Apply at E. LAUTER, No. 431 Broome-st., New-York City.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 23 South-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs? We congratulate the author on his success. DR. VON EISENBERG'S office, No. 38 Clinton Place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—*Journal of Commerce, July 27.*

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE
COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of
SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER,
and
SORE THROAT,
And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1856. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his
WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was
A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

MANUFACTURED BY
DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,
Melrose, Mass.

☞ FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. ☜

D. S. BARNES,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.,
General Agent.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Library and Down-town Office will be closed for cleaning and repair Monday, Aug. 11, and will reopen Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

The Reading-Room will be closed from Monday, Aug. 18, until Monday, Sept. 1, 1862.

By order of the Board.
JAMES H. PERCIVAL, Rec. Sec'y.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Aug. 6, 1862—1 P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment and Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of Messrs. Mackey and Sprowl and Hickman, for extension of time to build houses for Hose Companies number Six and Thirty-one.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Resolved, That the Croton Board be and they are hereby directed to discontinue the further advertising for building a sewer in Ridge-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in Trinity-place, on the front of the buildings opposite Tin Pot Alley.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the James-street Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, next to the public school, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Reed—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the County Jail, Number seventy Ludlow-street, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on Forty-first-street, (both sides) between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Esq., and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount upon the presentation of the proper vouchers.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, in adopting a resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, being the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account for donations.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be laid in Forty sixth-street from a point ninety feet West from the Tenth-avenue, to connect with the sewer in said street, at the Eleventh avenue, the same to be under the direction and supervision of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up and considering the preamble offered at the last meeting, reciting that the critical condition of the war to maintain the integrity of our national Union, demands that efforts even more earnest and determined than have heretofore been made, shall now be exerted to secure the early triumph of our cause; that it is now necessary that all minor points should be waved, and that the whole people should labor to sustain the Government, in full confidence that the wisdom and patriotism of the President will direct him to the best means and acts to secure the preservation of the Union, with resolutions that the City of New-York will, at the time volunteers are mustered into the service, pay, in addition to all other bounties, fifty dollars to each man who shall within twenty days after proclamation by the Mayor enlist; that to effectually carry this out the Committee on National Affairs hire a building for one month, to be the headquarters for recruiting, to be under the direction of an officer to be appointed by the proper military authorities, and at which each of the city regiments requiring recruits may be represented, each recruit to choose his own regiment or brigade, or if he do not choose, to be assigned by the officer in charge; that the Common Council disapprove of the resolutions urging the President to proclaim universal emancipation, which have been published as adopted by a Convention of Committees, in which it has been wrongly stated that the Common Council were represented; and that the Committee on National Affairs request the Tammany, Mozart, Republican, Constitutional Union, and Jeffersonian General Committees, the Union Defence Committee, and the Committees appointed by the Governor for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of Five to meet with the Joint Committee on National Affairs, and make arrangements to hold a meeting of the loyal people of the City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five citizens from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to substitute for the last resolution the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on National Affairs be instructed to request the Tammany General Committee, the Mozart General Committee, the Republican General Committee, the Constitutional Union General Committee, the Jeffersonian General Committee, the Union Defence Committee, the Tammany Society, the Board of Supervisors, the German Republican Central Committee, the German Democratic Central Committee, and the Committees appointed by His Excellency, the Governor, for the several Senatorial Districts, each to appoint a Committee of five to meet with said Joint Committee. Also, that His Honor the Mayor, the Comptroller, Recorder, Chamberlain and Corporation Counsel be invited to coöperate and assist in making arrangements to hold a meeting of the Loyal People of this City, of all parties and opinions, for the exclusive purpose of urging prompt and vigorous action by all our citizens to procure recruits for regiments in the field, and also to appoint a Committee of twenty-five active and efficient citizens, from their own body, to be known as the National Committee of the City of New-York, whose action shall be limited to measures having for their sole object the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war for the Union.

Which was carried.

Alderman Dayton moved that the first resolution be amended, by adding thereto the following, viz:

"And that the City of New-York will pay to each of the volunteers from the City of New-York in the National Army, or to his representatives, the sum of fifty dollars as bounty money."

Alderman Boole raised the point of order that the amendment was not in order, as the appropriation of money was in the ordinance yet to be acted on, and not in the resolution under consideration, and the amendment was only pertinent to the ordinance.

The President decided the point of order to be well taken, and the amendment to be out of order.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—7.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen—7.

Alderman Dayton then appealed from the decision of the Chair that his amendment was not in order.

The President put the question, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions as amended on motion of Alderman Boole.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Boole then called up for consideration the ordinance to Promote the Speedy Recruitment of the Armies of the United States, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union, authorizing the Mayor to issue a proclamation offering a bounty of Fifty Dollars to each recruit who shall enlist within twenty days from the date thereof, in addition to all other bounties, to be paid at the City Comptroller's Office, immediately after being mustered into the service of the United States; authorizing the Comptroller to pay said sums on proper evidence, and on the signing of a receipt; apppropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose, and authorizing the Comptroller to borrow that sum on the faith of the Corporation, on bonds to be known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be redeemable October twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and to be transferable at pleasure.

Alderman Boole then presented the following as a substitute for the above ordinance, viz.:

AN ORDINANCE,

TO PROMOTE THE SPEEDY RECRUITMENT OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOW IN ACTUAL SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of expediting the recruitment of the several regiments of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, now engaged in the service of the United States, in defending the integrity of the National Union, His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-York, is hereby authorized and requested forthwith to issue his Proclamation, offering, on behalf of the Corporation, to all able-bodied persons of the age prescribed by law, who shall, within twenty days after the date thereof, enlist in any one of the said regiments now at the seat of war, the sum of fifty dollars each, in addition to all other bounties heretofore offered or agreed to be paid to volunteer soldiers for the present war by the State of New-York or the United States, the same to be paid to said persons respectively, at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, immediately after their compliance with the requirements of the authorities of this State for the payment of the State bounty, in the case of recruits for regiments already in the field, as prescribed by the third subdivision of paragraph Four of General Orders Number Fifty-nine, from the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, and their acceptance and actual muster into service.

SEC. 2. Upon the appearance of such volunteers personally at the office of the Comptroller, and filing with him satisfactory evidence of their having severally enlisted, and been accepted and mustered into the service of the United States, as provided in the preceding section, and also stating the names of the company and regiment to which they respectively belong, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to execute and deliver to them respectively his warrant upon the Chamberlain in their favor for the said bounty of fifty dollars, and to take their receipts for the same, in such form as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. To enable the Comptroller to carry into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby appropriated therefor, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such amount, not exceeding the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as may be required to pay the bounty to volunteers, hereby authorized.

SEC. 4. The moneys so borrowed shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and be drawn therefrom only for the purpose specified, and in the manner provided by the second section of this Ordinance. For the moneys so borrowed and deposited, the Comptroller shall prepare, and deliver to the parties lending the same Bonds of the Corporation, which shall be designated and known as "The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the Common Seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. Said Bonds shall be redeemable on the first day of October in the year 1863, and bear interest at not exceeding seven per cent. per annum. They shall also be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, on the books of the Corporation, to be kept in the Comptroller's office, and all such transfers shall be certified thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Alderman Boole moved the previous question on the substitution of the new ordinance.

The President put the question, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Frear—4.

The President then stated the main question to be on the substitution of the new ordinance for the one submitted at the last meeting.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Boole then moved the adoption of the ordinance as substituted.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Dayton raised the point of order that the ordinance required thirteen votes to adopt it.

The President decided such point of order to be not well taken.

Alderman Dayton appealed from such decision of the Chair.

The President put the question—"Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Board?"

Which was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear.—4.

Alderman Farley then called up for consideration the Report of the Committee on National Affairs, of the result of their mission to the seat of the General Government, in order to urge personally upon those in authority their views on matters connected with the stimulating of enlistments in this City, and so-forth, as a supplement to their report of their conference with the Governor of the State on the same subject, with resolution that the foregoing supplementary report of the Joint Committee on National Affairs be printed in connection with, and as forming a part of the Report contained in Document Number Fifteen of the Board of Aldermen, presented July twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and that a sufficient number be placed at the disposal of the military authorities to furnish all who may have volunteered, or may be desirous of volunteering, with a copy thereof.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be received and the resolution adopted, and on said motion called the previous question.

The President stated the question to be, "Shall the main question now be put?"

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

The President then stated the question to be on the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolutions.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

Alderman Walsh moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the preamble and resolution offered by him, and adopted this evening, be printed in connection with the report of the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the Clerk be instructed to transmit said resolution, and ordinance accompanying, to the Board of Councilmen forthwith.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, eleventh instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Cummings vs. *Bloomer et al.*—Motion granted, on payment of $10 costs.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. *Sherman.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to an application by the plaintiffs.

Lynch et al. vs. *Lawrence et al.*—Motion granted.

Smith vs. *Baldwin et al.*—Motion denied.

Milburn vs. *Sears.*—Bail reduced to $300.

In matter of Application of Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic St. Nicholas Church, and Leave to Sell.—Report confirmed.

To the People of New-York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1862.

The sick and wounded soldiers in the numerous hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, are generally well-cared for, but their are certain "little nameless comforts," which no Government, however thoughtful, can, or can be expected to provide. To furnish these, so far as possible, and by systematic visitation, to cheer and console the suffering men of New-York in these hospitals, is the object of the "New-York Soldiers' Relief Society," formed in January last of citizens of New-York resident in Washington, it has quietly but steadily prosecuted its humane work. Its Committees have visited all the hospitals, and enough has been accomplished to establish the great propriety of such an association, and its capacity for usefulness. Hitherto the irregular supplies of clothing and articles of nourishment furnished from different parts of the State of New-York, have been sufficient to meet the demands upon the Society, but now that disease and the battle-field have stricken down so many of our gallant volunteers, a more regular and abundant provision is required.

The Executive Committee believe it only necessary to state this fact to the patriotic people of New-York, in order to have their store-room well and constantly stocked with such articles as the following, which are at present most needed, viz.: Shirts, drawers, stockings, slippers, linen pantaloons and coats, straw hats, letter paper, envelopes and postage stamps, lemons, oranges, dried fruit, jellies of all kinds, (very desirable,) ale and porter. Such articles, sent by express, (prepaid,) directed to the "New-York Soldiers' Relief Society, Washington, D. C.," will be promptly acknowledged, and prudently distributed, at the various hospitals, through the members of the Society, two of whom are designated to regularly attend at each. Parties preferring to send money are assured that it will be very acceptable, as the demands upon the Society for ready funds are frequent.

A list of all the hospitals, and the New-York soldiers therein, is kept, and corrected weekly, at the rooms of the Society, No. 12 Washington Building, Pennsylvania-avenue, corner of Seventh-street, which are open to the public every evening, Sundays excepted.

Executive Committee—R. C. McCormick, of Queens County, Chairman; S. V. Boyd, of Albany County, Corresponding Secretary; Geo. W. Palmer, of Chautauque County, Recording Secretary; J. W. Armitage, of Rensselaer County; C. Storrs, of Lewis County; Peter Lammond, of St. Lawrence County; James Galway, of New-York County; H. H. Sperry, of Monroe County; John Manley, of Cattaraugus County; the President and Secretary of the Society *ex-officio*.

The other officers of the Society are: Hon. IRA HARRIS, President; J. N. GRANGER, Esq., Vice-President; IRA GOODNOW, Esq., Treasurer; JOHN S. POLER, Esq., Secretary.

Finance Committee—Hon. R. E. Fenton, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Hon. Wm. Wall, Hon. Edward Haight, Hon. F. W. Seward, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Geo. E. Baker, Esq., S. J. Bowen, Esq., J. N. Granger, Esq.

Persons finding it more convenient, may send their contributions to either of the members of the Finance Committee, most of whom will be in the State of New-York during the Summer.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
FROM AMERICA.			
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Etna* and *Saxonia* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,

And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 11 feet draft of water.

The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.

The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.

On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.

The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A FORTUNE CAN BE MADE IN A PLEASANT, permanent and legitimate business, requiring some traveling, and an energetic business talent; cash capital required, about five thousand dollars. For further particulars inquire of C. S. B., office No. 15 State-st., New-York, from 2 till 4 o'clock P. M.

WANTED, MEDICAL PARTNER—FOR A highly respectable and lucrative specialty. The advertiser wishes to associate with a young, energetic, enterprising American physician, for a very interesting and remunerative specialty. Address R. O., Station D, New-York.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A WELL-ESTABlished hardware house, doing good business, in Chicago, wants a practical man, with capital, as partner. Address M. S., Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS. —7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $275, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, at great bargains—at sale and for rent; and if bought, the rent will be deducted from the price.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country porperty, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings theron, or Stock, goods, or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, Att'y, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 52 and 54 East 49th-st., fronting on Columbia College Lawn; parlors all black walnut; first-class in every respect; possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 482 Broadway.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 512 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No 220, Boston, Mass.

ARMY DAY AND NIGHT COMPASSES.—Every officer and soldier should have one. They are invaluable for night service. Wholesale and retail, by H. W. HUNTER, Optician, 169 William-st., New-York.

LOUD GIVES EIGHT CARTES DE VISITES for $1—No. 391 Canal-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO BE LET FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS—CEDAR GLEN—Situated about 1½ miles from Brantford, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, with dwelling-house, stabling for 12 horses, and 58 acres of land. This superb mansion, which is one of the finest residences in Western Canada, is picturesquely situated in the midst of a park, on elevated land, forming the north bank of the Grand River. The house contains large sitting and dining rooms, two drawing-rooms and a library—a suite of seven best bedrooms, with dressing and bath rooms, water closets, &c. There are ample kitchens, store rooms, and every accommodation for servants. The cellars are unusually large and dry, and there is an excellent furnace for heating the premises. For further particulars apply to HENRY YATES, Esq., Brantford, C. W.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A VALuable property, consisting of a dwelling-house and store, and dwelling over the store, in the central part of the village, three minutes' walk from the Long Island Railroad dépôt. Apply to S. SPRAGUE, No. 162 East 53d-st., or G. PRINCE, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—HOUSE, barn, &c., (new,) with two acres, fruit in abundance, beautiful and healthy location, in New-Canaan, Conn., worth $3,800; great bargain offered. See painting at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn piano rooms.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE PHŒNIX SUGAR REFINERY, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn. MINER & SOMMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of the Phœnix Sugar Refinery, foot of Bridge st., Brooklyn, under foreclosure of chattel mortgages, the stock and fixtures of the above establishment, said to be the most complete of any of the kind in the United States. The sale embraces the entire appurtenances necessary for this business; has been in operation but little over a year, and is in perfect working order in every particular; is replete with all the modern improvements in machinery adapted to the successful working of the same, and offers unusual inducements to parties wishing to engage in this business. By order of CONDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

Sale of the above described property postponed from Thursday, July 31.

The sale of the above described property is postponed to Monday, Aug. 4, at 12 M.

Sale of the above property postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Several fine plots of land, containing in all 68 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 25 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 16 to 30 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st, sofa beds, bureaus, lounges, hat-racks, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking-glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, mosquito bars, show-cases, sewing-machines, show-signs.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF NEW AND SECond-hand furniture, on FRIDAY, Aug. 8, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway. A large stock of first-class goods. Particulars to-morrow.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with gas and large closets, for one or two gentlemen, without board, in a small quiet family, may be had. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Situation desirable, and convenient to city rail cars.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

BACK PARLOR TO LET, FURNISHED, to two young men, or a gentleman and his wife, with privilege of front parlor, at the low rent of $10 per month, at No 135 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED—A LADY WISHES BOARD for two or three weeks, in a French or German family living in the country; state terms, name and locality. Address B. B., Station D, Bible House.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 184 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE season, for two ladies, small child, infant and nurse; 3 rooms required; state location and price per week, and address ELWOOD, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $5 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 2 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A GOOD sized house, with not less than half an acre of ground, within an hour's ride of the City, and convenient to dépôt. Harlem or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Possession wanted by the latter part of September. Address CITIZEN, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, with description of house and location.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND
DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $31 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway. Schools and families furnished with competent instructors for any department, and PARENTS SUPPLIED WITH SCHOOL CIRCULARS GRATUITOUSLY, and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Wm. H. Wells, Esq., Supt. of Public Instruction, Chicago; Profs. Boyd, Calkins and Phelps, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., and many others. Wanted—Competent teachers for the following positions, personal applications preferred: LADIES—No. 232, piano, guitar and vocalization for Ill., sal'y $550; 242, Music and English, Ind.; 249, English and music, Pa.; 258, Piano and vocalication, Ohio, $160; 259, French, Ohio; 263, Music, &c., Ky.; 265, Mathematics, Ind.; 266, English, as preceptress, N. J.; 269, English and Music, Mo.; 270, Drawing and painting, Mass. GENTLEMEN—No. 257, Penmanship and book-keeping, N. Y.; 261, Modern languages, $600, N. Y.; 261, Music, Ky.; 267, Classics, $500, Pa. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF piano and singing; French gentleman for partial engagement near the City; lady for piano, singing, French and drawing in Female College, salary $750; French lady for music; lady for English branches, an Episcopalian may be preferred; French lady for Philadelphia; lady for English branches, Latin and rudiments of French; Professor of Natural Sciences; three Professors of Military Tactics; Governess for English, piano and singing; single French gentleman (Catholic) for French and Mathematics in Maryland. Personal interviews required.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A first-class young ladies' school near New-York or Philadelphia.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.
No. 25 North 4th-st., Philadelphia.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home particularly invited.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Examinations and Anniversary occur Aug. 11, 12 and 13. The 43d semi-annual session commences Oct. 2. For circulars address C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—A COMPETENT AND EXPErienced lady teacher of drawing and painting, who has taught in New-York City, in the South, and in Canada, wishes to make engagements in the City or vicinity to teach by the hour or otherwise; can give good City reference. Address H. D., Union-square Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, WITH the highest references, wishes to make engagements in schools to teach the French, German and Italian languages. She desires to live with a private family where her instruction may be considered an equivalent. Address No. 406 West 23d-st.

A NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, FOR a few hours in the morning, a nursery governess, competent to instruct young children in the rudiments of English and music; a Protestant German preferred. Address Box No. 146 New-York Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE, an intelligent boy, not over 17 years old; he must be well acquainted with the City, write fairly, and have some knowledge of figures and accounts. One who lives with his parents, who will be responsible for his integrity, &c., preferred. Address Box No. 2,669, N. Y. Post-office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, to go in the country, two first-class women, one as cook and laundress, and who understands the dairy; the other as waitress and chambermaid; they must be cleanly, industrious, good tempered and willing to work; the best of recommendations required; Protestants preferred. Call at No. 65 State-st., Brooklyn.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD SALESMAN WANTed, in a boot and shoe store; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department; German preferred; reference required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 52 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—IN A MONIED INSTITUTION, A young man from 16 to 18 years of age; he must be intelligent and of good address. Address, stating salary wanted, &c., in the hand writing of the applicant, A. Z., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

YOUTH WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a stationery store down-town; one who is willing, active and intelligent, and resides with his parents. Address STATIONERY, Box No 3,543, with references, &c.

BOY WANTED—NOT OVER THIRTEEN YEARS of age, at LOUD'S Gallery, No. 391 Canal-st. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO GO IN THE COUNtry to work in tannery, over the beam. Call at No. 82 Gold-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st, New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, (lately arrived from Ireland,) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; she is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery; also is a good washer and ironer, and is willing to take instruction in anything she is not competent of doing. Call for two days, at No. 258 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; no objection to a private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is used to taking care of children, can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to the country; has 8 years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer, and can work all kinds of embroidery. The best of City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 267 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 6 White-st., near West Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., is desirous of a situation in a private family, either in the City or country; she is a first-class meat cook, as also pastry cook and bread baker. Apply at No. 328 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; can be highly recommended from her last employer; has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th-st.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, with good reference, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook, a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c., &c.; will go to the country. Apply at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, especially of meats and pastry; or would go as nurse or chambermaid; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID. —A situation wanted, by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty. Best of reference. City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 47 Mulberry-st., third floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant widow woman, who is a first-rate washer and cook, wishes to obtain a situation for herself and daughter, aged 13, in a private family; she can give the best of references, and is willing to go to any part of the country; she also wants a situation for her little boy, aged 12 years, with a farmer. Apply at No. 525 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c. —Situation wanted, by a neat and trustworthy girl, as kitchen servant, or will do housework in a small family; makes excellent bread and biscuit, and can wash and iron to please the most particular lady; is an efficient and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer, or else to do general housework, has the best City references; has no objection to the country. Canbe seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is an excellent cook, baker and a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter making; is willing and obliging. Can be well recommended. ACKERMAN & CONKLIN, No. 97 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, employment by the week or day, in private families, or would accept a housekeeper's situation; has a perfect knowledge of both. Address, for two days, F. No. 638 4th-st., near Avenue C.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant laundress and chambermaid for a small private family, to go a short distance in the country. Apply, this day, with good City reference, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, FROM ITS BIRTH.—A situation wanted, by a respctable young woman, an American; is an excellent seamstress; is willing to assist in fine washing and ironing; good reference given. Apply at No. 31 Greenwich-st., in the rear, till suited. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, in a private family as nurse and seamstress, understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear house, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does embroidery neatly; would do the housework of a small family in the City or country, or wash and iron for a lady. Wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; would have no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Good references. No objection to travel. Call at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, A situation in a private family. City or country no object; is willing to assist in any work that may be required;—middle-aged woman, has a good taste for children's wearing apparel, and a good needlewoman; best of character furnished from last place of employment. Inquire for two days only, at No. 135 Liberty-st., top floor, back room.

A WIDOW LADY, WHO HAS GIVEN UP housekeeping, is desirous to meet with a situation in any way that her services can be made available; can take care of an infant from its birth; can work at her needle and dress hair. Apply to A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 28 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED in a private family, either in the City or country, by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; he is a first-rate coachman and driver; his reference is undeniable, having lived in one family close upon seven years; he understands the care and management of fast horses. Address J. H., COACHMAN, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant young man as coachman or gardener; good reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable Protestant single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to going to the country; has the best City reference. Send a note to J. B. D., No. 1,158 Broadway, corner of 27th-st., or J. B. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young man, single, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; no objection to travel with a single gentleman; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 23 East 12th-st. for two days; call or address a note to E. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom in City or country, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can give good reference. Address R. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NOTICE—TO ALL WHO ARE ENTITLED TO pension under the new law, namely: all such as are disabled while in the service; widows of those having died or been killed; orphan children under 16 years; mothers who are dependent; and orphan sisters under 16 years, may procure it by calling or addressing us. New form ready. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place, N. Y., and No 476 7th-st., Washington, D. C.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

3 Union Bank.........	$50	200 Wall-st Ins. Co......	$20
15 Wm'burgh City Ins.	50	165 So. Pacific R. Co....	100
30 Gt. West'n Mar. Ins.	100	200 Butchers' & Ds.' Bk.	25
14 Harmony Ins........	50	60 Mech.& Traders' Ins.	25
28 N. Y. & N. Haven R. (genuine)...........	100	10 Humboldt Ins. Co...	100
		5 Cin., Ham. & D. R.	100

$3,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Memphis City 6 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 Logan County Manuf. and Mining Co. 6 p. ct. Bds.
2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
2,500 United States 7 3 10 per cent. Treasury Notes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—WANTED, TO BUY one or two mortgages on New-York or Brooklyn lots, or will lend the money on well-secured property for the term of five years. Principals only, willing to treat liberally, may address R., Box No. 2,794 New-York Post-Office.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INS CO., Office No. 67 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 29th inst. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin southeast corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-1awl4wTh.*

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 28, foot of Dey-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 1 th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼,	12¼	and	3¼.
Spring-st.......at 9½,	12½	and	3½.
Dey-st..........at 9¾,	12¾	and	3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10,	1	and	4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 415 to Sheriff-street; trap block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug 1, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.: For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 60 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.
LEWIS B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862. J. M. COGGESHALL.

Messrs. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, Jr., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.,

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of PEARSON & REID, Nos. 84 and 86 West 24th-st., New-York, is dissolved, this 6th day of August, 1862, by mutual consent. All claims against said firm will be settled by ALEXANDER PEARSON.
ALEXANDER PEARSON.
JOHN REID.

The business will in future be continued by A. PEARSON, at the northwest corner of Bleecker and Grove sts., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DE FOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.
JOHN B. MANNING,
A. H. DE FOREST,
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of VOORHEES & BELL, dealers in army and navy supplies at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled up by B. F. VOORHEES, who continues the business on his own account.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862. B. F. VOORHEES,
SAM. BELL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of OLIVER, HANNAH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the concern will be paid to JOHN HANNAH, at No. 104 John-st.
E. OLIVER,
JOHN HANNAH,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862. JOHN A. GIFFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. GEO. HERKIMER.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. F. HOLLICK, AUTHOR OF THE "MARRIAGE GUIDE," &c., and Lecturer on Physiology and the Origin of Life. Office, No. 599 Broadway, New-York City. Hours, 10 till 2, daily, except Sundays.

Dr. H. attends only to those peculiar cases of Nervous and Parental Debility and decay, or natural imperfection, explained in his books and lectures.

N. B.—Persons in the country should especially observe that Dr. H. never leaves New-York City. Those who wish to address him by letter, should direct "Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 New-York City Post-office."

Some of the most curious and important cases are explained in Dr. H.'s "Facts for the Feeble," which will be sent gratis, and post-paid, to any address.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

MRS. WOODS, DOCTRESS, is consulted by ladies with entire confidence. Remedies for neuralgia, piles and obstructions. No. 256 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY
AND
AROUND STATEN ISLAND,
ON
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, west side Peck-slip, on FRIDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock, for an excursion around Staten Island, affording passengers a fine view of the scenery, and fortifications in the harbor, returning to the City about 2 o'clock. Fare for excursion, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchaser, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly, in front, by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-2awtau13

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtaus.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
jy17-2awtau8. JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-1aw6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
je19-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM MACKEY, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 23, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-1aw6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL,
ap17-1aw6mTh* WM. BRUCE, Executors.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. Cook.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
CANADA, Capt. Muir.
NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................	$130
Second Cabin Passage..............................	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..............................	$110
Second Cabin Passage..............................	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin..............................	$150
Second Cabin..............................	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin..............................	$125
Second Cabin..............................	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA................................	SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER........	SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........	SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin..................	$85	Steerage...................	$35
First cabin to London.....	90	Steerage to London.......	38
First cabin to Paris.......	95	Steerage to Paris.........	43
First cabin to Hamburg..	95	Steerage to Hamburg......	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.................................$110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class steamship PARKERSBURG, Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River for New-Orleans direct, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $93 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $195; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 11, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS,
The finest troupe, the most talented and popular, consisting of Miss C. HIFFERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, Mr. F. STOEPEL, Mr. G. GALLOWAY and Mr. J. M. BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour round the world.

No company has ever received such universal encomiums from the Press as this. Instance the following:

"The entertainment of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this City."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"They are all good musicians."—*Boston Journal.*
"Their music is decidedly fine."

They give their entertainments every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at a quarter before 8, consisting of songs, ballads, duetts and quartettes, sentimental, pathetic and comic.

Mr. F. STOEPEL will also introduce his Newly-invented PIANO-FORTE of WOOD and STRAW.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, COMIC DELINEATOR, will also appear in his inimitable performances.

LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD.
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL
He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager.....................WM. WHEATLEY.
The coolest theatre in New-York.
Fourth appearance in three years of the famous
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
Brilliant Reception of the CHILD WONDER,
YOUNG AMERICA,
On the three
FLYING TRAPEZE.
Change of performance every evening.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1862,
(In consequence of the severe storm on Tuesday evening,) will be repeated (2d time) the screaming and amusing pantomime of
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon, the Footman.........................GABRIEL RAVEL
To conclude with (4th time,)
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA LEOTARD..............by......YOUNG AMERICA
The entertainments will commence with (for the second time) the roaring farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
Robin Roughhead ....MR. THOS. PLACIDE
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
THE NEW BURLESQUE
on Bourcicault's sensation drama of the Colleen Bawn, called
EILY O'CONNOR,
EILY O'CONNOR,
EILY O'CONNOR,
TO-NIGHT.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE......as......Myles-na-Coppoleen
appearing during the evening on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
Eily O'Connor, the Colleen Bawn, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
New music, new scenery, new costumes.
To commence with
PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.

WINTER GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1862
The new play by a gentleman of this City,
LOOK OUT FOR THE DRAFT.
Also the very interesting drama of
THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.
Mr. FLEMING as Sergeant Austerlitz.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs..Lessees and Proprietors.
George Christy............................Stage Manager.
J. N. Briggs..............Business Manager and Treasurer.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7.
The laughable Farce of Schemmerhorn's Boy—George Christy as Julius Schemmerhorn.
The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Corwin.
The champion Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.
A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,
NEW FACES AND NEW FEATURES.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
THIS EVENING,
Consisting of a beautiful full-length figure of the brave and gallant
GEN. McCLELLAN.
THE PANTOMINE OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD,
FOURTH APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER.
FOURTH APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN.
FOURTH APPEARANCE OF MASTER C. MADIGAN.
SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, COSTA, THELEUR, XIMENES, WIETOFF, RONZANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, &c., &c.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 61 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861........		$190,439 29
Premiums received since........................		535,891 80
Total...		$726,331 09

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.

Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862............		$562,797 37
Losses and Expenses..........................	$358,915 41	
Return Premiums................................	45,527 56	
Re-Insurance, &c...............................	52,055 53	
Total...	$456,498 50	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash in Banks..................................	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes........	309,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks............	180,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company........	36,002 57	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,675 79	
		672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..........		240,325 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company.............		50,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,065 25
Total Assets..................................		$1,000,649 80

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, *Resolved*, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1858, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board,
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,
STEWART BROWN,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
ARTHUR LEARY,
HENRY MEYER,
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JOHN H. EARLE, President.
JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
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A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
JOHN J. WALKER.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE OWNER OF A SILVER TEA set and some other silver articles, left at my store over three years ago, to be restored, is requested to call, prove property, and pay charges, or the silver will be sold to pay expenses incurred.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
New-York, Aug. 6, 1862.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE RECRUITING.

Another Enthusiastic Meeting of the Produce Merchants.

An Address by Gen. Meagher—Spirited Appeal by Gen. Sickles—Speeches by Hon. Mr. Odell and Hon. Jo. Hoxie—Progress of Subscriptions.

A second and largely-attended meeting of produce merchants was held, at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, at 1 P. M. Mr. R. P. Buck presided, and Mr. J. B. Herrick read the minutes of the last meeting. Without unnecessary preliminaries, the Chairman immediately introduced Gen. Thos. Francis Meagher.

SPEECH OF GEN. MEAGHER.

Mr. President—[Voices—"Get on the desk," with which Gen. Meagher complied, amid much cheering]—Mr. President and Gentlemen, in rising to acknowledge, which I do with sincerity and cordiality, the reception you have given me in this hall, I beg to assure you that, as a return for your kindness, my remarks shall be brief, and, I trust, in the language of your President, "to the point." They shall be brief, for, in the first place, I feel that this weather is not adapted either to listeners or to speakers, and the shorter the time such an audience as this is kept waiting upon words, however earnest, I think the more conducive it will be to the health of those I have to address. I also feel that, at such a time as this, the words of all those who address public meetings should be as concise as possible. There is not, in my mind, a day or an hour to be lost in reinforcing not only the Army of the Potomac, but the Army of Virginia—of Gen. Pope. I say, reinforcements are coming in slowly. The enemy is constantly reinforced by hundreds of thousands by conscription, and every other coercive measure to which revolutionary governments have to resort; and, gentlemen, I will not hesitate to say that, if our required reinforcements are not forthcoming within ten days, it is my conviction that you might as well end the war at once; you will but expose, by that procrastination, those who are already in the field to still more grievous destinies than those which have befallen them already, and you will be expending the public treasure without any adequate recompense. Here, let me tell you from what I have learned by personal observation in the last ten days, recruiting is slow, and is not at all adequate to the necessities of the National army, or the National cause. There are one or two reasons for this. In the first place, those who are willing to go into the field have, in anticipation of drafting being resorted to, held back, thinking that they would thereby secure greater bounties as substitutes than they would under the present system. That is true, in the first place, as a cause of the slowness of recruiting. There is also—and I approach the subject with a great degree of delicacy—there is yet a spirit of treason in our midst. [Applause, and a Voice—"That's so."] Men are holding back, refusing their strong arms, and crippling those who would willingly give their aid, because it does not suit them to have a party in power with whose political views they do not thoroughly coincide. I care not what party may be in power; provided it has constitutional sanction for being in the White House, I will support it with all my heart. [Applause.] And I do not hesitate to say that any adopted citizen, who at this moment resorts to his past allegiance in order to avoid military duty or obligation, deserves to be execrated—to be execrated by the community as ungrateful to this country. Especially does this apply to the Irish adopted citizens as ingratitude of the basest description. Irishmen have found in this country, as I stated the other evening in another place—and has been to thousands of you—"a tower of impregnable security, a pedestal of renown, and a palace of prosperity." [Applause.] If, after all they have experienced in the way of prosperity, arising from the liberal encouragement and the ample avenues which are here open to the industrial classes, they shrink from the military obligation, they are unworthy of the blessings which they have enjoyed. Every man who eats bread under the auspices of this Republic should be prepared to lay down his life when the authority of the Republic is in peril. [Applause.] I see here today an audience of men whom I am not in the habit of addressing. Indeed, I think that it is the first time I have had a mercantile audience before me. I feel that I am speaking to those who are sensible of the duties which the war devolves upon them, and I call upon you to be liberal. You will pardon me, gentlemen, if my remarks have an advisory tone. I trust you will make a generous allowance for it. For my part, I can assure you, gentlemen, that you are called upon to do all that in your power lies, as commercial men, to sustain this Government, to sustain it with might and main, even unto death. I call upon you to-day, and declare that every word that this heart can palpitate will be in sustainment of the Government—the honor, the authority of the National Government of the United States. [Applause.] I promise you that the brigade which I have the honor to command, will continue, as it has already done, in the field. So far as all the Irishmen enrolled under the Stars and Stripes in that brigade are concerned, I pledge you my word that they will be forever true to their trust—[applause]—even unto death—[cheers]—so that when the National arms succeed, and they be called to the retirement of their homes, each will return from the battle-field with the proud consciousness that he has discharged his duty to the Republic—[applause] and to this new home in which they have experienced so much happiness—[applause]—and which they would leave to their children, not indeed a despicable province, I trust—not in fragments—but one united, free, great nation; a nation which shall have been regenerated by the circumcision it is now undergoing. [Applause.] Should, however, it be the will of Heaven that the National arms should fail, even then I trust it will be our satisfaction, and that of all in the National army, upon the banks of the Potomac, and the James, and the Rappahannock—I trust it will be the proud satisfaction of each and all, and especially of adopted citizens, to feel that we have done our duty in interposing ourselves as the bulwarks of the Republic. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was next introduced and most flatteringly received. He said: Mr. President and fellow-citizens: There is no portion of this country which looked upon the breaking out of this rebellion with more regret than the population of the City of New-York. None of our people had done more to avert it, by peaceful councils and the advocacy of compromise and measures of conciliation. None have done more to put down that rebellion. None are more interested in sustaining the means through which that rebellion is to be crushed. The audience that I address now represents one of the most important interests in the Republic, but one which has been least affected injuriously by the war. Now, I believe it is a fact, (although I am little posted in statistics of this kind, and beg to be corrected if I am mistaken, having had little opportunity to observe the course of trade,) yet, I believe it is a fact that the trade in produce, and especially for export trade, has been as great, if not greater, within the past year, than it ever has been in the history of the country. [That's so.] If this be so, then no mercantile interest can be appealed to with more propriety and more confidence than that interest in whose presence I now stand, to come forward with all their intelligence, all their patriotism, all their wealth, to sustain the Government in strengthening the ranks of that army, upon whose success the prosperity of New-York and all those great interests depend. [Applause]. I, then, am in the right place. I feel that I am—in coming here to ask the produce-merchants of New-York as one man to devote themselves, day and night, to perform all this duty, which my gallant friend, Meagher, has so truthfully told you is one of hours—certainly, if not of hours, a duty that cannot be long delayed. You will ask how you can be useful, perhaps. One great duty, I think, is to be performed, and that is to strengthen the confidence of the people in our Government, and in the certain success of our cause. [Applause]. Every man can, in my judgment, place implicit reliance in the good faith and integrity, and intelligence, and patriotism and nerve of Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause]. Congress has dispersed, thank God for it. [Laughter and applause]. Abraham Lincoln is in his place, as the Commander-in-Chief. I did not vote for him, but I will fight under his orders. [Applause.] I will trust him everywhere, and pray for him night and day. [Applause.] I believe he will spurn the councils of the half-and-half Secessionists who advise him to half measures, and I believe he will turn a deaf ear to the fanatic who asks him to divert this war from its true purpose of putting down the rebellion—an abuse of which he would be guilty if he consented to carry out the objects of any faction or party. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln has six months of non-intervention before him—non-intervention by Congress, [applause and laughter,] and non-intervention by Europe. He will have no intervention from Europe if the North is united. If we cease our political discussions—if we don't mention the word "nigger" until next December, when Congress will take up that subject again, and, I suppose, exhaust it—[laughter, and a voice, "Pretty good"]—if we will just banish that word from our vocabulary, then I believe this rebellion will be crushed before Congress can get together again. [Applause.] All that the army has to say to the people is, "Give us men, and we will give you victory." [Applause.] But, you may exclaim, with amazement, why are you not able to defeat all the armies before you? I answer, for very plain reasons. If any one of you could walk through a Southern city, and then walk through New-York, and you would understand the reason. A man might pass through New-York, and unless he was told of it, he would not know that this country was at war, and that we have to-day half a million men in the field, for there is no perceptible diminution of our population or of our resources. But walk through a Southern city, through the Southern plantations of the Confederate States, and you will find that more than two-thirds of the population capable of bearing arms have been impressed into the military service, while here but one in six, or one in eight, of those capable of bearing arms, has been called into the service. But it is not necessary that we should make any such draft upon our resources as the South has made. Let us make only one-quarter of the exertion to maintain our Government that the South is making to subvert it, and we will annihilate the rebellion in one campaign. Is it not better to make war in earnest, and prosecute it to the end, than to prolong it for years, and invite foreign intervention? Certainly. Every sensible man will agree to that; and one word in reference to the mode of filling up the army. It must be filled up by volunteers—not by conscripts. In God's name, let the State of New-York have it to say that she has furnished her quota without a conscript [applause,] without resort to a draft. Massachusetts will do it. Will you be behindhand? ["No," "no."] You may depend upon it, half a dozen States will furnish their quota, and they will be volunteers. If New-York fails, although she may hereafter claim to be the Empire State, in material wealth, in boundaries and resources, she will have to hide her humble head when we come to place States in the scale of patriotism, and all the qualities which go to make a people truly great. [Applause.] It must not be so. Let me urge upon you that every school district in the State—I believe there are about fourteen thousand of them—be called upon to furnish its quota, say four or five men from each school district in the entire State; this quota should be instantly furnished to the Army of the Potomac. [Applause.] Can't that be done? Certainly it can. That is precisely what Massachusetts is doing. Let it be done here at once. Let the merchants assembled here to-day exert themselves to effect that object. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, it is perhaps out of place for military officers to be present here, making speeches. I find it irksome to do so myself, although my previous pursuits and avocations have made me familiar with public assemblages. But it somehow seemed to me wrong that officers should be compelled to come home to call upon citizens to send reinforcements to sustain us in the field. All of our regiments, those of my friend Meagher, my own, and I presume all others that either of us have seen, especially those engaged in the recent battles, need at least two or three hundred men each to fill their ranks. It is not right that officers who have duties in the field should be compelled to come here and exert themselves for this object. I know that you will say that the agencies of the Government ought to be adequate to this task—the State and national agencies. But, I find since I came here a depression of the public mind—a listlessness and apathy which Government agency does not reach. Nothing but a reviving, renovating effort, springing up among the people themselves, can shake off this lethargy. You must take the matter into your own hands. We can stop with you but three or four more days. We must go back to make our return. What shall it be? That the people slumber and have left us to our fate? to fight out the battles as best we may? [Voices—"No," "no."] Or, can I go back and tell them that the people of my native City are aroused, aroused to their depths, aroused to the heart, and will forthwith reinforce the Army of the Potomac? [Applause and cries of "Yes, yes."] You have a Government adapted to every emergency. Look at your Secretary of the Treasury. He has kept the Treasury full against all the tricks of European financiers, and home sympathizers with them. Look at your Navy. It has been quadrupled in one year, and has maintained a blockade which the English Admiralty were forced to acknowledge has been the most effectual, considering that it covered such a vast space. [Applause.] Look at your army, what man to-day can challenge the integrity, the energy and the decision with which the War Department is administered? No man can do it. Look at your State Department. It has met with the most unexampled success. While half Europe was eager for a pretext for intervention in this quarrel, and seeking an opportunity to subject us to insult, all have been admirably thwarted by your able Secretary of State. [Applause.] By his tact and address, he has saved us from difficulties which might have occurred, and through all, he has maintained the honor and the dignity of the American nation. [Applause.] And, of your President, let me say another word, for I believe that in the breast of Abraham Lincoln beats the heart of America. [Thunders of applause.] You can trust him—trust him in his capacity, in his patriotism, in his sagacity; for, although he never held but one office before—and I have seen something of politicians in my time, and something of him—I think he is more than a match for all the politicians, and all the fanatics, and all the traitors which are now a curse to our country. [Great cheering, during which Gen. Sickles retired.]

The Chair next introduced the Assistant United States District Attorney, Steward L. Woodford, to whom, he said, much credit was due for the vigorous prosecution of the slave trafficers.

REMARKS OF STEWART L. WOODFORD, ESQ.

Mr. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, in substance, spoke as follows:

Entering, for the first time, your magnificent Exchange, I feel as one who crosses the threshhold of royalty; and well I may, for in the shock of this great conflict, cotton has been dethroned, and corn, at last, is rightful King. In the fierce heat of battle, the white balls have withered and fallen from the sceptre of the Slave Power, while the wheat ears, braided for our Northern crown, have ripened to a more golden fullness. [Applause.]

Corn is king! And from the prairies of the Western land, where the waving fields of wheat are bending—from the farms of Illinois, where the Indian maize grows into gold—from the valley of the Genessee—from the hillsides of New-England—from the famine-stricken fields beyond the sea—one grand acclaim goes up. And in it let us join with ringing shout, "All hail to the good King Corn!" [Applause.]

While battle has desolated our Border States, and charging squadrons trampled down the springing grain—while death has made desolate many a home, and widowed many a loving heart—while, through half the Union, the wheels of trade are still, and peaceful industry is repressed by the red hand of force—here commercial prosperity smiles in strange contrast beneath the helmet of war, and business thrift and enterprise are reaping rich reward. You have hardly had time to pause in the rush of trade, to calmly weigh the duty of the hour, to fully see and feel the brink of danger on which the Nation trembles. And yet, since this great treason struck with poisoned fang at our liberties, we have never been in such peril as that through which we walk to-day. Our grand army is held practically in check on the banks of the James, our people are slow to respond to the call for volunteers; a general despondency, as of fear of coming evil, hangs a dead weight upon the nation's heart; and the intervention of jealous Powers is threatened. These things all darken our hope and brood threateningly over us. Across the sunlight of your busy trade the shadows fell, and you too paused and asked what you should do? Do? Do your duty as men and citizens. [Applause.] Your Government is in earnest. From the White House the call has gone forth for men, and men shall be forthcoming. [Applause.] The Union is imperiled and strong men will rally round it. The flag tottering to its fall, and strong arms must bear it aloft forever. [Cheers.] Thank God! we know now that our Government sees the danger and does its duty. Almost on bended knee the people thank the President for the ordered draft. There are some who hunt excuses and seek exemption. There were some in Revolutionary days who skulked behind barns and put on petticoats to evade the dangers of the field. There always will be cowards. God pity them. Let them sneak away at home. They are too mean for even a traitor to honor with his powder. [Applause.] I thought a rebel the sorriest man upon this earth. [Laughter and applause.] But a strong-limbed man begging an excuse and whimpering at the draft is just the most contemptible and God-forsaken thing that crawls. [Great cheers.]

My commission exempts me from duty in the field. I have felt that an honest performance of my allotted labor fulfilled my duty to the flag. But now that the draft is ordered, I shall file no exemption papers. Along with every man I will take my chance, and if on me the lot shall fall, I am ready to go.

I need not pause in this hour of the conflict to tell you of the value of this Union to you as merchants, nor to recount the stake that you have in the issue of this conflict. This gathering throng, your free-handed benefactions prove that you realize both your duty and interest. Every dollar that in labor you have coined, has been earned under the protection of that law, which this good Union has kept for us, and which, God helping, it shall keep for those who come after us. Every commercial adventure with which you freight your ships, goes on its way, guarded by that starry flag, which, God helping us, shall float in all its power and beauty at every American masthead for a thousand years to come. [Applause.] All that you have, and all that you are, you owe to our Union. There is no class of our community who occupy a more responsible position in connection with this civil war than you do to-day. You represent upon this floor the largest agricultural and shipping interest of the entire North. Each wheat-stalk waving on the hill slopes—each ear of corn ripening under the husbandman's toil—pours its mite of tribute into the treasury of your gathered power. Like Joseph in the olden time, clothed in the purple and bearing the king's ring, you have in charge the garner houses of all this broad and fruitful land, while from beyond the sea men come to you for bread. Now, in her extremest need, your country pleads with you for help. She asks your service, not of life, but of heart, of gold, of blood. She asks it not as charity, but as her full right, as your bounden duty. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Press on! Close up the ranks, and our loved Union shall be kept. The God of our Fathers shall be with us in this time of strife, and from the furnace of this war our fatherland shall come, more bright, more beautiful, more free!

[Loud cheers, during which Mr. Woodford retired.]

SPEECH OF HON. M. F. ODELL.

Hon. Moses F. Odell, of Brooklyn, was next introduced, and addressed the merchants briefly. He came because he wanted to see if the merchants of this City had any interest in sustaining this Government. His heart was made glad. He was convinced that the patriots were not all dead, and that the men who erected this beautiful building were heart and hand in the cause. [Applause.] If the country was to be saved, they and he must put their shoulders to the wheel to-day, and not a month hence. [Applause.] What were their ships worth if rebel iron-clads and rams were to roam the sea? What were the cargoes worth? What would it cost to underwrite them? None had greater interest in putting down the rebellion than the citizens of New-York. He was glad that the hearts of the merchants were in the work. He was glad that they had raised a large sum of money. Let them not let an hour pass without the announcement that the money raised would be given in bounty to Gen. Meagher's or Gen. Sickles' Brigade. What were those gentlemen and Capt Hogan here for? To get recruits. Let them be forthcoming. If they had two houses, let them give one to save the other. If they had two ships, give one to save the other; if any of them had two sons, thank God that they had, to give to their country. [Applause.] The difference between us was that the rebels put their whole heart in the work. But he had no doubt that the God of Heaven was in our work, and we would prevail. All over this land, where the Stars and Stripes wave, the crops have been bountiful and rich. God smiles on us. This building would, he thought, have more to do to stop intervention than any other influence. We had to feed Europe, and that would stop intervention. Let the blow at the rebellion be struck at once. Let the old regiments be filled up at once. Send on the recruits—be they ten or a hundred, and he believed that within a year the war would be ended, and our flag wave everywhere over the old United States of America. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOSEPH HOXIE.

Hon. Joseph Hoxie spoke long and earnestly in an affecting strain, urging the necessity of prompt reinforcements. He announced that Oswego, whose quota was 350, had raised 700. [Applause.] He hoped that New-York would do as well. His remarks were received with much favor.

The Chair announced that the subscriptions, which at the commencement of the meeting were $10,000, had been considerably increased, and that an opportunity would be offered for all others who wished to subscribe. The meeting adjourned amid the greatest enthusiasm.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Effects of the Draft—Payment of Bounties—Progress of Enlistments.

THE DRAFT—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT BY CITIZENS AND FOREIGNERS.

The excitement caused by the first news of a draft being actually arranged has entirely subsided. It is calmly regarded by loyal people as a necessity, and is acquiesced in cheerfully. That adaptability to circumstances—that readiness to accept a social or political change (a point of character which may be considered almost peculiar to the people of the United States), was never more strikingly exemplified. The only excitement openly manifested is by the foreign population. To them—that is to the British and Irish portion of them—conscription is a sound of dread. Great Britain, in modern times, has never been engaged in a sufficiently important struggle on land, to require a levy *en masse* of her population, or even a recourse to forced enlistments. She had in the war with France, though, to press men into her naval service—because it was at sea that she maintained the combat between the two countries. The press-gang is thought of to this day with horror, and the Briton believes his freedom from the conscriptive system of his despised French neighbor, the most conclusive corroboration of the truth of his perpetual assertion that he will "never, never, never be a slave!" It is with feelings of consternation, therefore, which to the American are inexpressibly ludicrous, that all late or existing subjects of Queen Victoria look upon our draft. They are thoroughly convinced that it is the death warrant of our free institutions, and the sure sign of impending ruin to the country. Nothing can be more amusing than to hear them discuss the matter in their usual places of resort—especially when this is done under the exciting influence of "half-and-half." Of course we refer only to the Briton of imperfect education. The next most amusing thing is their rush upon their overwhelmed and obliging Consul. Mr. Archibald's office is besieged from morn till dewy eve. It is really an oppressive revelation to be in the neighborhood of Bowling-green, and have to tell every other person you meet that "that is the place he wants; the building there with a portico and two stone lions guarding the front door." There is not the slightest fear that Uncle Sam will kidnap his transatlantic cousins; but the cousins are insanely nervous upon the subject, and insist upon having enough papers to justify Lord Palmerston in sending over a fleet to blow New-York out of the water, if a single one of them suffers even the outrage of being called upon by Major Pinckney. Mr. Archibald has endeavored to mitigate the overwhelming responsibilities of his position, by putting up outside his office a notice to the effect that British subjects who have never been naturalized abroad, are required by law to deposit the proof of their nationality with the County Clerk at the City Hall, and that this will render them exempt from military service. No certificate of any kind from the Consul is required by law.

There is no doubt that many persons who have become citizens of the United States, and have exercised the elective franchise, now seek to return to their allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty. These parties need not be called hard names, but they should take warning by what has lately occurred to people of their kidney in St. Louis. Mr. Seward has, however, decided that the mere taking out of papers—the "declaration of intention"—does not involve the rights or duties of citizenship.

Would-be exempts of American birth continue plentiful, too. Every variety of excuse is offered, and the office of the County Clerk is crowded all the day. Commissioners of Deeds are reaping a plentiful harvest of fees from affidavit makers. Nearly four thousand certificates of exemption have already been filed. These certificates will receive proper attention, but the Surgeon-General of the United States has published an order deciding who are and who are not subject to military duty, and his decision will be the guide to the officers of the State Department in all cases where exemption is not specially provided for by law. The papers of exempt firemen and those claiming exemption on the ground of militia duty fulfilled will also be rigidly scrutinized.

The following is the form of "Verification of Exemption:"

"*County of New-York, ss.*—John Doe, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the same person named in the foregoing statement of exemption, and that the matters therein stated, upon which his claim for exemption from military duty is founded, are true. JOHN DOE.

Sworn before me, this — day of ——, 1862.

RICHARD ROE, Commissioner of Deeds."

In this City the following form for exemption papers has been decided upon:

"*State of New-York.*—In pursuance of the provisions of section 10, of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled 'An Act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for public defence,' I, ————, residing at No. —— ————, in the City of New-York, do hereby certify and state, that I claim exemption from service under such act, for the following reasons, viz.: ————————————

"*City and County of New-York, ss.*:————, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the contents of the above statement, by him subscribed, are true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this —— day of ——, 1862."

With this a physician's certificate must be sent in.

Maj. Pinckney is working hard to complete the enrollment lists. He has been obliged to engage clerks to help him note all the certificates of exemption that have been and are still being filed. Possibly it will be some few days after the 15th before he can perfect his record, and until he has finished, the draft cannot be proceeded with. The State military authorities were yesterday in consultation at Albany on the necessary business details to be followed in filling up the quota assigned to New-York. They discussed the position, under the draft, of the militia regiments now in the field on three months' service. It is argued by many that their three months' service does not exempt them, while the letter of the law is thought by others to be in their favor. Rumors are afloat to the effect that it is Gov. Morgan's intention to put the entire militia force of the State upon a war footing, and to keep it prepared to instantly meet any emergency that may transpire. The Governor, unquestionably, has the power to do this.

PAYMENT OF THE UNITED STATES BOUNTY MONEY TO COMMENCE TO-DAY.

In accordance with the orders from Washington promulgated about a week ago, Capt. Larned will to-day commence paying the $25 advance, and the $4 premium to all men enlisting for regiments already in the field. No delay, whatever, will take place in the payment of the money. As soon as the man has passed the Medical Inspector, and been sworn into the service of the United States, the sum of $29 will be given him before he leaves the building in White-street. The cause of the late delay arose from the fact of Capt. Larned—although having United States funds in his possession—not having any moneys directly appropriated for the purpose. Yesterday, however, a telegram was received from Washington, authorizing him to pay the advance money out of the funds he possessed, consequently to-day the payment of bounties commences, and will continue until further orders from Washington. There is now every reason to believe that the depleted ranks of the regiments in active service will soon be filled. Beside, the $29 paid by the United States, the State gives a bounty of $50, which can be obtained 48 hours after the enrollment of the recruit.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE—RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.

Yesterday was a busy day for Dr. Mott and his assistants, and the mustering officer at the office in White-street. From early morning till the closing of the office recruits were being brought in for examination; there was not a moment's cessation; so great was the rush that the medical and mustering officers could hardly find time to obtain refreshments. The majority of the men enrolled were for regiments already in the field; yesterday, men seemed to give the preference for the Fifth Artillery and Duryee Zouaves. If the Adjutants of the various regiments now organizing and encamped in the City and vicinity were not empowered to muster men in, the business at this office would be too great for the officials now employed here to transact.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS EN ROUTE TO JOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon about one hundred convalescent soldiers left for Governor's and Bedloe's Islands to join other of their comrades now in waiting at those places, to be transferred to their respective regiments.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

Collector Barney, it is rumored, is organizing a plan by which the employes of the Custom-house will be enabled to facilitate recruiting by every means in their power. It will not be obligatory upon them, but as hitherto they have shown so much patriotism in the various departments, there is no doubt that all will aid in the work most cheerfully.

IRISH BRIGADE.

The recruiting at the headquarters of the Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, has been going on fairly. The brigade will, it is confidently asserted, be the first organization to forward a detachment of recruits for reinforcing the Army of the Potomac. This will be another triumph for the gallant brigade—the ranks of which should, with pride, be speedily filled up by the intelligent young Irishmen of our City. If they do not thus volunteer into the brigade, they will, in a few days—when the draft will have been commenced—be forced into the army, without bounty, and without even the privilege of choosing the organization in which they would serve. Then they will be placed in the same position as hundreds of their countrymen in our other organizations, who have been continually, but unsuccessfully, soliciting transfers into the Irish Brigade. The young Irishmen of our City ought to volunteer with Gen. Meagher at once, and thus secure bounty money, and position under the tried officers whom they respect, and the brave companions whom they love.

ENLISTMENT OF INFANTS—NO MORE DISCHARGES.

In the matter of Wm. F. Campbell, an infant, brought yesterday before City Judge McCunn, the father made an application for the discharge, on habeas corpus, of his son, who is under eighteen years of age, and who, he alleges, is illegally held in the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, at the Red House, Harlem. The boy, on being produced by the officers, admitted that, upon his enlistment, he had sworn that he was over the age of eighteen years. The Judge held that under the provisions of the late act of Congress, declaring that where a minor enlists on his oath that he is over eighteen years of age, he cannot thereafter be discharged, said William F. Campbell must be remanded to the custody of the officers.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Henry Enderly, plumber, of Williamsburgh, has assured such of his employes as may enlist, that he will pay their families $4 weekly, during their absence, and retain their situations for them until their return.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association was held, last evening, at the rooms of the Society, No. 194 Broadway, Charles Gould, Esq., in the Chair. The Superintendent of the Association, Col. Howe, made a report of his recent visit to Washington, and the financial condition of the Association. At the present rate of expenditure, the sum of $10,000 per annum is needed to support the Society. In fitting up the rooms, $3,500 had been expended, but the donations had been so plentiful that funds were still in the hands of the Treasurer. Gen. Wetmore, Col. Almy, Mr. Bridgham and others addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was then passed to the ladies, who have acted as nurses and otherwise assisted the Association, to the Military Agents of States, and to the Sanitary Commission. The meeting then adjourned.

RECRUITING—A USE FOR IDLE POLICEMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much pleased with Postmaster Wakeman's course, and your suggestions, in reference to recruits, and if you had known that there are at least ninety officers detailed upon the different courts, whose duty it is to open and close the doors of the court and carry papers for the Judges, who are receiving from the City Treasury $800 per year, each, you would have suggested that the Judges also adopt Mr. Wakeman's plan in reference to these officers. It is well known to you that the courts are not now in session, and these officers have, therefore, plenty of time to obtain recruits, by which they could, in a manner, earn at least a portion of the pay they are receiving. More than half of these men are useless appendages to the court, so far as dispensing justice is concerned, and, no doubt, upon your suggestion, they would be willing to organize themselves into a body for the purpose of procuring recruits, even if the Judges should think it unnecessary to enter an order to that effect. Yours, M. T.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

RECRUITING AMONG THE GERMANS.

Upon no class of our fellow-citizens has the draft produced a livelier effect than upon the Germans of this City and neighborhood. The German papers, one and all, approve of the measure, only wishing that it had been adopted long ago, before the armed force of the rebellion had acquired such development. The radical German papers do not let slip the occasion to urge that the President shall at once give to the war the utmost latitude of operation in reference to freeing and arming the slaves in the South. The conservative papers are less violent, yet they agree with their cotemporaries in making vehement appeals to the Germans in America to give fresh proofs of their attachment to that Government for which, within the past 16 months, they have so freely shed their blood on every battle-field of the war. These appeals, the certainty of speedy drafting, and the prospect of securing the aid of the bounty to their families by immediate volunteering, have given a fresh and hearty impulse to enlistments among the Germans.

The eastern districts of the City are placarded with huge handbills in German, and studded with recruiting stations, whose evident prosperity is in striking contrast with the comparative dullness of many on the western side of the town.

The new Sigel Brigade is a favorite enterprise among the countrymen of the noted soldier whose name it bears. The First Regiment, under Col. Elias Peissner, authorized by the Governor's special order No. 148, is recruiting at its headquarters, No. 244 East Houston-street, where Capt. Francis A. O. Crabner superintends the enrollment. This brigade is to be a *corps d'élite*, and will enjoy many advantages both in camp and on the field. It will be armed in the infantry regiments with the Springfield musket and sword bayonet, and will be most thoroughly equipped in all respects. The number of men already enlisted is a guarantee that the early completion of the corps is certain.

The Sigel Sharpshooters, Col. F. X. Braulick commanding, have their headquarters at No. 1,272 Broadway, and branch offices at No. 269 Bowery and No. 164 Attorney-street. Capt. Oscar Von Schoening and Lieut. Heinrich Maerz are the recruiting officers. The regiment is new, but is rapidly attaining its quota. Col. Braulick is well known as the active Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Regiment, Empire Brigade.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., is recruiting to fill vacancies, at Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery—the Hotel du Nord—where Capt. G. Mass is in attendance.

Lieut. H. Rocke, Assistant Quartermaster of the First Brigade, First Division of Gen. Sigel's Army Corps, is here in search of 100 able-bodied men for drivers on the wagon train attached to that corps. The latter is destined for some of the most vigorous operations of the campaign in Virginia.

The Steuben Jaegers, (Seventh Regiment New-York State Volunteers,) Col. Von Schack, the oldest German regiment in the army, and distinguished in a score of hard-contested fights, receives recruits at No. 163 Hester-street. The stream of applicants here is sufficient to satisfy all the demands of the regiment.

Schirmer's Battery, more commonly known as the New-York Flying Battery, has its main recruiting station at Gustav Lindenmueller's, Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, in charge of Capt. H. Jahn. Maj. L. Schirmer is the present commandant of the Battery, which became celebrated throughout the army of the Potomac for its brilliant services at Cross Keyes. It is very finely officered, and the men accepted are carefully selected from the throng of applicants.

The Garibaldi Regiment, or Thirty-ninth N. Y. S. V., has recruiting stations at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, Nos. 53 and 55 Franklin-street, near Broadway, and No. 114½ Sixth-street, near Avenue A. Lieut.-Col. Charles Schwarz is the officer detailed. The call is for 200 men, who, however, seem to come in very slowly. The Italian element for volunteering seems to be already exhausted, the Garibaldi Guard consisting now chiefly of "Tedeschi," or Germans.

Had our whole community manifested the military alacrity displayed by the Teutonic portion of the mass, no draft would have been necessary.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE GIVING $50 BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS FOR OLD REGIMENTS NOW IN THE FIELD.

At an adjourned special meeting of this Board, yesterday, after the reading of the minutes, Alderman Boole moved to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of taking up the preamble and resolutions, presented by him at the last meeting, offering an extra bounty of $50 to any volunteer who should enlist in either of the regiments raised in this City and now in the field. The motion having been carried, Alderman Boole moved an amendment to the last of his resolutions, adding to the Committee to promote enlistments, the Republican Central Committees, both American and German. The amendment was adopted without opposition, and a motion to adopt the resolutions, as amended, being made, Alderman Dayton wished to know how the mover of the resolutions, or the Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, reconciled these resolutions with the report made by that Committee a few days since, in which they state that the inducements already held out to volunteers by the State and National Government was amply sufficient, and all that could be desired by any reasonable man. He proceeded to read extracts from said report, but was repeatedly called to order, the point being that he was discussing a matter not before the Board. The points of order being overruled by the Chair, Alderman Dayton proceeded to state that at the time the report alluded to was made he was in favor of giving a bounty of one hundred dollars, to all recruits for this City; he was still in favor of giving such bounty, and he contended that volunteers for new regiments would undergo equal hardships, and were as much entitled to the bounty as recruits for the old regiments. He was also in favor of granting the bounty to soldiers now serving in the old regiments as well as to new recruits. He closed by moving, as an amendment, that the bounty of $50 be also given to members of the old regiments now serving in the field.

Alderman Boole opposed the amendment, on the ground that it necessitated a further delay in the passage of the resolutions, which it was important should be passed immediately.

Alderman Mitchell, in answer to the inquiry of Alderman Dayton, how the report of the Committee on National Affairs could be reconciled with the present resolutions, said that at the time that report was made there had been no order for a draft from the War Department, and there was no intimation that more troops were wanted than could be easily obtained under the inducements set forth in the report.

Alderman Boole said that he did not come here today to talk buncombe, and he did not mean to allow the gentleman from the Ninth (Alderman Dayton) to talk buncombe any longer if he could prevent it. He had already had a full half-hour's talk for buncombe, and he now moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions. The resolutions were then adopted by a vote of 10 to 4. The ordinance attached to the resolutions, providing far the payment of the bounty, was also adopted by the same vote.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next, at 1 P. M.

GEN. SICKLES AT WINTER GARDEN.

An overflowing house at Winter Garden, last evening, testified alike to the public interest in the Sickles Brigade, and the estimation of the splendid bill which Mr. Fleming offered on the occasion. The "Hunchback," with Miss Jane Coombs as *Julia*, Mr. Fleming as *Master Walter*, and Miss Emily Thorne as *Helen*, was a sufficient attraction of itself. The play was well received, as well as the excellent singing which succeeded it, and the dancing of the lady of the Cremorne Gardens.

At the close of the play Gen. Sickles was called for, and addressed the audience at some length. His speech was, to a great extent, a repetition of that made at the Produce Exchange in the morning. He spoke in the most eloquent praise of the Government and especially of the administration of the War and State and Executive Departments. He urged, in impressive strains, the immediate filling up of the ranks of the army of the Union as indispensable to the success of the cause, and impressed upon the audience the fact that the honor of the Empire State demands that the ranks of our quota be filled up only from volunteers—not from conscripts. He particularly urged the ladies to use their influence to fill up the decimated regiments by influencing their male friends to join at once. He pointed to the age of chivalry, when "none but the brave deserved the fair," and told the ladies that they should revive that glorious era, and do lasting service to the cause of the Union.

The speech was received with great favor, and was followed by cheers for Sickles, the Excelsior Brigade, McClellan, Scott, the President and Halleck.

Mr. Fleming announced at the close of the play the thanks of the Committee to the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their services.

VOLUNTEERS IN ORLEANS COUNTY.

Albion, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The quota of Orleans County, under the call for 300,000, is more than full, and volunteering is still progressing. Orleans claims the banner.

THE FIRST REGIMENT IN THE FIELD.

Auburn, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The Cayuga and Wayne Regiment, Col. Jesse Segoine, has one thousand men enlisted, and will be mustered in at once. This makes the Cayuga and Wayne Regiment the first in the field from this State under the first call.

THE LANCASTER REGIMENT COMPLETE.

Lancaster, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 6.

A new regiment, the quota of the county, is complete, and ready to go into camp.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOUNTY FUND.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

The subscriptions to the Bounty Fund yesterday amounted to $5,600. The total is now $344,772.

A Mysterious Political Organization.

GATHERING OF THE "S. O. D.'S" IN THE TWENTIETH WARD—PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW SECESH ORDER, ETC.

For several days past the residents of the upper part of the City have been puzzled over a mysterious placard bearing the initials "S. O. D.," posted in various conspicuous places. In times like the present it is not to be wondered at that the police authorities went diligently at work to unravel the mystery, but all their efforts proved abortive until yesterday morning, when handbills were circulated throughout the Twentieth Ward reading as follows:

S. O. D.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES!

A public meeting of the S. O. D.'s will be held at Military Hall, Eighth-avenue, on Wednesday, August 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., when the principles, objects, ends and aims of the order of S. O. D. will be fully discussed and explained. The time has arrived when our interests demand organization. By order of the

GENERAL COMMITTEE S. O. D.

Quite a gathering collected at the place indicated, and various were the definitions given of the mysterious initials—some asserting it meant "Southern Order of Democrats;" others "Sons of Destiny;" and one excited individual claimed it read backward, thus, "Duty of Southerners." At 8 o'clock, three gentlemen entered the hall, took seats upon the platform, and organized the meeting without stating the names of the officers. When our reporter approached the apparent leading men for information on this point, *the names were refused*. An elderly gentleman then read a series of resolutions, and a declaration of the principles of the new Order, which are as follows:

First—The order adheres to the fundamental principles of Republican Government.

Secondly—It insists upon the rights of man to be those of life, comfort and a habitation, and in Government protection in the procurement of an independent livelihood.

Thirdly—It holds that labor is superior to, and independent of capital, and therefore the producer should command the highest consideration.

Fourthly—It insists that the laboring element has never, in all the history of the country been secured in its rights, but neglected and totally disregarded for the benefit of money-mongers and demagogues.

Fifthly. It advocates the erection of public works; the assessment of property according to its real value; an equalizing taxation; a reduction of rents; an increase in the wages of laboring lasses; a uniform currency; the issuing of notes bearing the impress of the United States, receivable for Government dues, and disbursable for Goverment expenses.

Sixthly. It unqualifiedly opposes the present National debt bearing interest, as unnecessary and impolitic.

And *lastly*, totally repudiates the introduction of emancipated slave labor, when mingled with that of the white race, as an experiment fraught with no ordinary danger to the institutions of the Republic.

The resolutions were then adopted, and a Mr. M. D. Bucklin, said to be the supreme President of the new order, was introduced to the audience. He spoke at length upon each of the propositions contained in the resolution, and bringing an array of statistics in defence of his position. He was particularly severe upon the introduction of freed slave labor and the present system of taxation and a National debt. He was listened to with attention, and concluded with an invitation to those disposed to join the Order, but no one seemed so disposed.

The Twentieth Ward Police, under Capt. Walling, who was present in person, were under instructions, awaiting orders, as it was rumored that the Order was not loyal, but, fortunately, their services were not required. The meaning of the initial, however, did not appear.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 7 10 | Moon sets.... 2 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 11 | Gov. Island. 6 00 | Hell Gate.... 7 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships E. J. Gabain, (Brem.,) Hagen, Bremen, C. Luling; Windermere, Harding, London, Nesmith & Sons; Maid of Orleans, Lenner, Glasgow, W. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Abd-el-Kader, Eldridge, Dublin, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Edisto, Flinn, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Allegro, (Pruss.,) Muller, Cork, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Courier, (Pruss.,) Mohn, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; E. Churchill, Cobb, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Sarah Lothrop, Santa Martha, A. Riobon & Co.

Brigs Olga, (Ital.,) ——, Queenstown, for orders, F. Berthold; Atlas, Witmore, Fort Monmouth, master; Hannah Hicks, (Br.,) Cork, ——; Anniversary, Bell, Queenstown, for orders, Jackson & Co.; Ml Bojannovic, (Aust.,) ——, Cork, for orders, Holmboe & Co.; J. P. Wetherill Strobridge, Philadelphia, master; Milo, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Thomas, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Iginia, (Aust.,) Luppis, Queenstown, Holmboe & Co.

Schooners Sally Gay, Cresse, James River, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Vivid, (Br.,) Burgiss, Truro, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Tunis Depew, Edmonds, Port Royal, A. S. Hope & Co.; E. H. Adams, Hinckley, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Florida, Mott, Key West, master; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Newbern, N. C., via Fortress Monroe, 96 hours, with the mails and passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer C. Johnson, Doaty, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, Glasgow 32 ds., with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44; did not see any ice; for two ds. previous was passing large quantities of feathers; has been 10 ds. west of lon. 63; July 26, lat. 41 55, lon. 62 63 passed a whaler.

Ship Milan, (of Bath,) Weeks, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and resin to master. Has had light easterly winds most of the passage. Been 4 ds. N. of Absecom with calms and fogs.

Ship Julia, (Span.,) Greger, Havana 11 ds., in ballast to Galway, Casado & Teller. Is at anchor in the Lower Quarantine.

Ship West Point, Child, Liverpool June 29, with mdse. and 33 passengers to Charles Carow. Aug. 3 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket, saw steamship City of Washington, hence 2d for Liverpool.

Ship Belle Anais, (Fr.,) Surmoutz, St. Pierre, Martinique, 13 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Nathaniel Thompson, Dickman, Boston 7 ds., in ballast to Starbuck & Bros.

Bark Maraval, Griffing, Barbados July 27, with sugar and molasses to T. T. Dwight. July 29, passed Sombrero Island, and spoke at anchor there ship Spark the Ocean, ldg. for Europe, to sail in 8 ds.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Thompson, New-Orleans 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Mary Alice, (Br., of Shelburne,) Hardy, Rio Grande, Brazil, 42 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Tallulah, Plummer, Rio Janeiro June 29, with coffee and old iron to Rundell, Jones & Rudge

WIND—Sunset, N. and light.

Below.

Ship Sheridan, Russell, Antwerp June 12, with mdse. to Howland & Aspinwall

Ship Lucy Thompson, Jordan, Liverpool July 12, with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Onward, Coombs, Belfast June 28

Bark Utah, from Bermuda.

Brig Ann, from Monrovia, Africa.

Brig Jessie, (Br.,) from Lingan, C. B., with coal.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana. U. S. gunboat Mary Boardman, on a trial trip, and returned in the evening.

Spoken, &c.

Gen. Warren—bark, strg. N. N. E., Aug. 3, lat. 40 23, lon. 70 43.

Handy—brig, 10 ds. hence for Nuevitas, July 27, lat. 29 56, lon. 65.

Isaac Webb—ship, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, July 28, lat. 41 33, lon. 65 30.

Josephine Small—schr., hence for New-Orleans, Aug. 2, lat. 32, lon. 71 52.

Julia Ford—brig, from Philadelphia for Boston, Aug. 6, 25 miles S. E. from the Highlands.

Kate Howe—ship, of Boston, bound E., Aug. 4, lat. 40 28, lon. 71 49.

Zebra—tern schr., from New-York for Newfoundland, via Long Island Sound, Aug. 2, 17 miles south of Nantucket Light-ship.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, July 23, brigs Col. Penniman, hence, arr. 21st, dischg., and would sail 29th for Trinidad; George Kilburn, hence, arr. 23d, to sail in 10 ds. for Mansanilla.

At Barbados, July 27, bark Reindeer, Wellington, for New-York in 2 ds. The brigs Scotland, Frances, for St. Thomas, and Lillian, Bailey, for Turks Island, sld. a few ds. previous.

At Truxillo, July 20, brig Mystery, Small, for New-York next day; schr. Gallatin, Carver, for Batavano, Cuba, to load, unc.

At Rio Grande, Brazil, June 24, brigs Nelson Delano, Baxter, for New-York, ready; Olivia, for do., unc.; Dutch schr. Harmana, do. do.

At Grand Canary, Canary Islands, July 9, schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, for New-York in about 4 ds.

At Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, July 20, bark E. Wright, Jr., for New-York, unc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

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RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS relieved within one hour after a dose of six or eight

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They carry the morbid humors out of the system, and require no extra care or attention as to diet or otherwise.

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